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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 16 and 18.

Defense Road Bill Passes; RAF Bombs Hit Naples; Reading Boy Sentenced

The World's Day—October 22, 1941

Washington: $170,000,000 for Defense Roads

The House passed a $170,000,000 defense highway bill, returning it to the Senate for approval of amendments. The bill authorizes spending $150,000,000 for access roads to military reservations; $10,000,000 for aircraft landing strips beside public highways; $10,000,000 for surveys of additional highways.

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved the $5,985,000,000 lend-lease appropriations passed by the House but did not approve a $50,000,000 supplemental item proposed by the President for war relief abroad.

Members of Argentina's anti-Nazi committee visiting the United States assured Americans that their country will side, even to the point of fighting, with those countries opposing Hitler. [Page 8.]

Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, told reporters that the President wanted early attention by Congress to further Neutrality Act revision to permit American vessels to enter belligerent ports.

Air and Sea: Naples Badly Damaged by RAF

Heaviest RAF raid of the war on Naples, Italy was acknowledged by the Italian High Command to have caused "huge damage."

British bombers also poured explosives on much-bombed German port of Bremen and other objectives within the Reich. [Page 9.]

Britain's Navy shelled German gun positions which for weeks have been bombarding the besieged British-held Libyan port of Tobruk. [Page 8.]

One British submarine torpedoed two Axis supply ships in a Libya-bound convoy, while another shelled an airdrome in Cirenaica, the British announced.

New England: Boy Sentenced in Reading Case

Today's sentencing of Raymond L. Woodward, Reading youth, to the electric chair is expected to bring an immediate appeal to Governor Saltonstall for commutation to life imprisonment. Judge Harold P. Williams imposed sentence. [Page 2.]

Ninth and newest low-cost housing project in the Hub will be located near the South Boston project taken over by Federal Government for housing defense workers, it was announced. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

Plans for a new $1,725,000 three-berth pier for Boston were smashed as the Massachusetts House killed a port development measure. [Page 2.]

Wages and hours legislation in Massachusetts was pushed a step nearer enactment in the House of Representatives. [Page 2.]

National: Willkie and Others Urge Repeal

New York—Outright repeal of the Neutrality Act was urged on Congress by Wendell L. Willkie and more than 100 Republicans representing all sections of the country. [Page 12.]

New York—The United States Lines said that all 39 members of the crew of the torpedoed freighter Lehigh had been rescued, according to information from Washington.

Americas: Mexico, Britain Resume Relations

Mexico and Great Britain agreed to resume diplomatic relations after a lapse of more than three years brought on by the Cardenas Administration's expropriation of foreign-owned oil properties. [Page 8.]

President Avila Camachò of Mexico rejected a Chamber of Deputies petition to ban a scheme by the semi-militaristic Sinarquistas for a colonization project in Lower California.

Gen. Luis Bobadilla was ousted from the directorship of Mexico's war materials section and the job given to Gen. Jesus de la Garza following the killing of nine arms factory workers by Presidential Guards in an ordnance dispute.

Argentina ordered provincial elections for Dec. 12 in Buenos Aires Province as a new Federal Commissioner for the Province, Col. Enrique Rottjer, took office. The 1939 election was void on account of fraud.

Anti-Axis: Another Nazi Shot in France

Another Nazi officer was shot in Occupied France—second within 48 hours. Nazi authorities executed 50 Frenchmen for the first assassination and threatened to shoot 50 more if the assassins were not apprehended. [Page 10.]

Open civil war is being forced upon conquered Yugoslavia as a result of growing strife between the occupying forces and patriotic Yugoslavs, it was reported. [Page 10.]

In Europe: Italy to Again Sell Clothing

Italy announced that sale of clothing and textiles, suspended since Sept. 29, would be resumed Nov. 1 under a rationing system. [Page 7.]

Portugal's garrison on the Cape Verde Islands was further strengthened with the dispatching of another contingent of Portuguese troops.

In Russia: German Drive Reported Checked

Russian forces were reported to have stopped the Nazi drive toward Rostov on the Sea of Azov. [Page 1.]

Russian Government was reported still resident in Moscow, though some of the minor officials had been transferred to Kuibyshev, about 500 miles to the east.

German attacks in the Moscow sector were still continuing, but, according to the Russians, had made no substantial progress.

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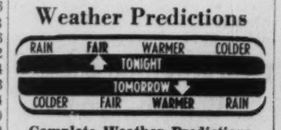

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: What Happens to Conquered Peoples.

Nazi Domination—What It Means.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

20-Hour-Day Minimum Is Set For Machinery

New Government ruling curbs idle hours for new equipment used in defense work.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Use of new machinery 20 hours a day, six days a week, is being required of New England manufacturers making materials for the War Department, Lieut. Col. J. S. Crawford, Procurement and Contracting Officer for the Boston Ordnance District, disclosed here today.

This ruling has resulted in new shifts being added or enlarged in a number of plants. Colonel Crawford said.

"There is such a load on the machine-tool industry that any plant procuring new equipment must agree to operate it at least 120 hours a week," the Boston Ordnance Officer explained.

"Need for machinery to make war materials is so great that the machine-tool industry is swamped. The best expedient is to see that the new machines being turned out are given full use.

Control of Machinery

"Our control over machines extends only to new equipment, because none can be obtained without the Government's approval. While we would like to see the old machines used fully, we cannot control that so easily.

"In almost every case the manufacturer who undertakes to make war products has to obtain new equipment.

"The ordnance work is all non-commercial and requires conversion of the the plant.

"Items we are making for Great Britain and other lend-lease friends are, in fact, not very familiar to us in the Ordnance Department. That makes their production more difficult, but we are working very closely with the British."

Of the type of ordnance material that is generally being produced in New England, Colonel Crawford added: "Our manufacturers here are making gun carriages, component parts of ammunition such as fuses, shells, cartridge cases, explosives, fire-control instruments, machine tools, etc.

"We procure everything that is considered ordnance materials. This for the most part is produced in metal working plants.

Direct Contracts

"Most of the material we are buying is for parts of larger items. You might call it of the nature of subcontracting, but anything bought direct from the Government figures as a prime contract, even though it is but a little piece.

"Companies that would like to get into this work should have their plants surveyed by a procurement agency of the Army and Navy interested in the type of work they can do.

"We stand ready at all times to help a company with its estimating, to help with the planning of the work, to help solve production difficulties, to help handle inspection problems, and to act for prompt payment.

"We give priorities for mate-

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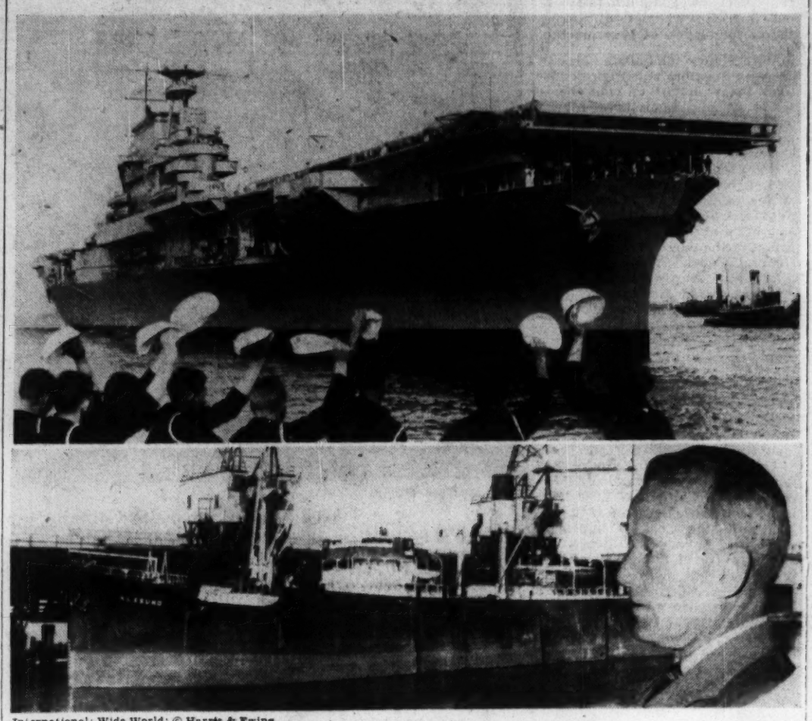
Battle of Atlantic: Gain vs. Loss



International; Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

They Share the Spotlight in the News at Sea

Above: Sailors assigned to the United States Navy's newest aircraft carrier, the Hornet, are shown waving a greeting to the warship as it arrived at the Norfolk, Va., Naval Base to be placed in commission Oct. 20. Such craft as this are slated to play a large role in keeping open the sea lanes for the use of American shipping. Below: The American-owned merchant ship Bold Venture, formerly the Danish vessel Alssund—the name which appears on it in this picture—which was sunk by a German submarine off Iceland. Inset: Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, who declared that American mercantile shipping construction is now catching up with Allied losses.

Nazis Pay High Price for Gains; 12,000 Tanks 'Casualties' in Russia

By Maj. James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twelve thousand German tanks, light and medium, have become casualties in the 122 days of war since Adolf Hitler's legions roared into Russian Poland on June 22 last, if neutral military experts have correctly estimated.

The calculation is based admittedly upon theoretical formulae, but it is arrived at by a method that has frequently been justified by results.

Of these tanks, say American soldiers, 4,000 may be considered as total losses, the remaining 8,000 as out of action temporarily.

These figures are the more interesting, since, if the German attempt to conquer Russia succeeds, the question will arise how, and in what available strength, the German might will be turned on other fields against the British Empire and its Allies.

As this is written, Herr Hitler appears to be hurling all his strength into a final blow which must produce a tangible token to lay before the German people.

Moscow presumably is this token. In somewhat the same fashion as the conquest of Crete became a necessity, cost what it might, so does the capture of Moscow become another necessity. That the capture of the Russian capital will not of itself produce a definite effect on Russia in a military sense does not affect the situation so far as influence on the homeland is concerned.

Nazi Mechanized Strength

German armored troops have played a substantial part in all the battles of this campaign. The blitzkrieg has had tough going, and the tougher the going the greater is the usage of materiél.

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Roosevelt Optimistic On Outlook in Russia

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 22

President Roosevelt expressed optimism about Russia's prospects in its war with Germany.

Asked about the situation at a press conference, he said W. Averell Harriman, who headed the American mission to Moscow, had "great confidence" in the Russian situation.

Mr. Harriman said: "I have been very much gratified at the aggressive steps taken by the American Government in seeing that Russian requirements are being shipped. They are going forward in large quantities."

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Oct. 22—

Soviet dispatches pictured Adolf Hitler's armies as suffering enormous losses on the Moscow front today as the Germans drove toward the Russian Capital from the Mozhaisk sector, only 57 miles away.

Tass, the official Soviet News Agency, said the Germans hurled tanks, motorized infantry and aviation into the assault which developed into hand-to-hand fighting.

The news agency said Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's troops fell back to new lines only where the Germans were able to concentrate numerical superiority. The depth of the withdrawal was not disclosed.

Snow on Roads

Snow fell over the Mazhaisk region and a bitter wind howled over the steppes, piling snow on roads and in forests.

Advices reaching London said roads on the Moscow front were becoming almost impassable.

Nevertheless, Gen. Fedor von Bock's Central Front armies were reported massing huge new forces of infantry and tanks at Smolensk and Roslavl for a frontal assault on Moscow.

The Soviet Radio said Moscow itself hummed with defense preparations and that trenches, pillboxes and other fortifications were hastily going up in the wooded area just outside the City.

Dispatches from Kuibyshev, to which some of the Embassies have moved, show Russia's determination to carry on the struggle.

The constant shuffle of reserves westward and civilians eastward, high morale, unbroken communications and adequate food supplies all were described as showing preparations for a long war.

The vast, virtually trackless hinterland already was described as in the grip of winter, with streams beginning to freeze and plains coated with snow.

Russian Morale High

The highest members of the Soviet Government are stated to be remaining in the Capital.

Premier Stalin with his chief aides drafted in the Kremlin the series of decrees in which the steadily stiffening defense of Moscow was organized, including the declaration of a state of siege.

Behind the front lines over a vast territory preparations were described as going forward.

Columns of reserves moved west to enter the lines while eastward, out of the danger zone, women, children and all other persons not participating actively in defense were being evacuated.

Railway communication continued to function but more slowly under the greatly-increased volume of traffic as large quantities of factory machines and other equipment were being transported.

Many cities and towns behind the lines are said to be bustling with new activity.

One factor reported as contributing to the maintenance of morale was the supply of food, which appeared adequate in the provinces.

In one town visited by the Associated Press correspondent a restaurant produced soup, fresh eggs, veal and rice for a large party on short notice.

2 Sinkings Bring White House Aid In Repeal Fight

Increased output of U. S. ships reported turning tide in Battle of Atlantic.

Roosevelt's press aid 'invites' Congress to void all sections of Neutrality Act.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 — A definite improvement in the allied shipping outlook was apparent today following increasing indications that the all-important Battle of the Atlantic is being slowly but surely won.

Despite official British and American recognition of the strengthened Anglo - American position upon the seas, however, plans are being formulated for a still greater shipbuilding effort on the part of the United States.

Four major developments behind increased optimism over the maritime outlook are:

1. The statement by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission that American Mercantile construction is now catching up with Allied losses.
2. Announcement of Commission plans to add 127 easy-to-build craft to the already formidable construction program.
3. The decision of the British to return 15 diverted American tankers to their owners due to the improved situation.
4. Announcement from London that today's losses from all types of Nazi craft are lower than 1917 losses from submarines alone.

Balance Allied Losses

Making a tour of shipbuilding facilities on the Pacific Coast, Admiral Land is reported by the Associated Press to have revealed that "six million tons of Allied shipping a year is being sunk in this war and we are just now catching up to that in American production.

"We are making every effort to go ahead of that figure."

The Maritime Commission has already announced that it expects to launch two ships a day during 1942 and 1943 and that the tonnage launched during each of these years is expected to total nearly 6,500,000 tons.

It appeared probable, however, that launchings and tonnage during the coming two years might exceed Commission estimates in the light of an announcement that 127 small, special-type vessels would be built as soon as designs, already under study, are completed. The construction of these ships will not interfere with the 1,400-odd ship program already under way in this country.

New Types of Ships

Present plans call for the building of 16 coastal-type diesel tankers, 25 seagoing diesel-geared tugs, 26 diesel harbor tugs, 45 cargo ships of British design and known as coasters and 15 concrete barges

It is believed that most of the vessels will be built in Great Lakes shipyards, which the Commission has been anxious to utilize, and

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

By Koscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Outright repeal of the Neutrality Act is being pressed by the White House today, on the heels of an appeal for such action by Wendell L. Willkie and more than 100 Republican leaders as the first and immediate consequence of the sinking of two more unarmed American merchant ships by German U-boats—the freighters Lehigh in the South Atlantic and Bold Venture en route to Iceland.

Eighteen members of the Bold Venture crew are still missing, on the basis of revised Maritime Commission figures. All 39 of the Lehigh's crew have been saved, according to the Maritime Commission. The Lehigh crew was composed of American citizens, while the Bold Venture's numbered several nationalities, all foreign.

The Maritime Commission said the Bold Venture crew numbered 35, instead of 32 as originally announced. Seventeen have landed at Reykjavik, Iceland.

U. S. Stand Stiffens

If Berlin's purpose is to drive American vessels from the shipping lanes of the world, its continuing attacks, it is apparent, is having the opposite effect, since the Administration—at first moving timidly to get authority only to arm merchantmen—has suddenly put its back behind complete revision of the law.

The first sign of this definite shift of tactics came from White House Press Secretary Stephen Early who, speaking with the evident approval of the President, virtually invited Congress to repeal immediately all sections of the Act to permit the Nation's ships to go anywhere on the seas under the protection of American guns and the American flag.

There is evidence that Congress is increasingly disposed to authorize these steps and to come in solidly behind the Government's program of "active defense."

Hull Assails Nazis

Speaking with a bluntness which has more recently come to characterize his press conferences, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, told correspondents today that the sinking of the Lehigh was a perfect example of "Nazi policy of attempting to create a reign of terror, frightfulness and absolute lawlessness on the high seas."

He declared that Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare was an instrument of the Nazi program of world conquest by the commission of acts on the seas which are "contrary to all law and in harmony with all the definitions of piracy and assassination."

The Secretary said that this policy is being demonstrated especially in the Atlantic.

Mr. Hull said that such a pro-

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Why U. S. Barred C. I. O. Low Bidders

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Sidney Hillman, Office of Production Management director in charge of labor relations, accepted today full responsibility for the decision in the Currier building case, in which a contract at Wayne, Mich., for 300 defense housing units was withheld from a bidder employing Congress of Industrial Organizations labor that was $431,000 under the next bid, employing American Federation of Labor members.

Appearing before the Truman Committee investigating national defense, Mr. Hillman put the decision on the following grounds:

1. Patrick J. Currier, low bidder, was primarily a dealer in material and not a builder.
2. Until he recently signed up with A. D. Lewis (brother of John L. Lewis, a critic of Mr. Hillman in the C. I. O.) and the C. I. O.'s building construction unit, Mr. Currier was a non-union employer and had had bitter relations with Detroit unions, resulting in one instance in a fatal fracas.

Cites A. F. of L. Pact

3. That the OPM had reached a national stabilization agreement with the dominant A. F. of L. building trade unions, securing peace and absence of strikes in defense housing, and that a contract to Currier under these circumstances might have disrupted the whole agreement.

An entirely different interpretation of the situation was offered by A. D. ("Denny") Lewis, C. I. O. construction unit leader who was present as Mr. Hillman testified and will take the stand tomorrow. He denounced OPM's labor policy which, he said, was "discriminating against all workers who do not belong to A. F. of L. building trades unions." His union, he said, has 400 local units and 50,000 members.

"When the Government says to a man that he must join a certain type of union or none at all, it definitely marks the most backward step ever taken in the history of labor relations in the Nation," Mr. Lewis said. He charged Mr. Hillman with "reprehensible conduct—in his stealthy efforts to enforce a deal with the building trades of the A. F. of L."

Mr. Hillman, incidentally, is head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, a C. I. O. union.

Three Factors Involved

Involved in the complex question also are three other factors:

1. The A. F. of L. is charged with opposing prefabrication of housing as directed against craft unionism; and the low Currier bid is alleged to have been made because of the proposed use of new prefabrication methods.
2. The annual C. I. O. convention occurs next month, at which Mr. Hillman and his support of the Administration will be pitted against the Lewis faction, which is attacking Mr. Roosevelt.
3. Finally, there is bitter rivalry in the housing sections of the Government, with John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, critical of Charles Palmer, Defense Housing Coordinator, and of Mr. Hillman's handling of the Currier case.

Matters Come to Head

All these matters come to a head in the present issue. The resignation of Mr. Carmody recently has been hinted.

In his statement Mr. Hillman said: "In the construction field, practically all organized workers were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. So, of necessity, the Government agencies dealt with the unions which had

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Roosevelt Proclaims Meditative Period

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 22

President Roosevelt today proclaimed the period between Armistice Day, Nov. 11, and Nov. 16 as a time for the American people to think about their duties and responsibilities in the "defense of this Country," and to become better informed on the civilian defense program.

Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York, Civilian Defense Director, recommended issuance of the proclamation to "stimulate the people to awareness for the need of civilian defense" and the many specific ways in which the people can participate.

The proclamation requested State Governors and the governing heads of the territories and possessions to issue similar appeals.

Vichy Role in North Africa: Power to Bargain Remains

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 22—The approach of favorable campaigning weather on the Western Desert and the knowledge that the British Empire is building up a big offensive force in North Africa, raises anew the question of what role will be played in the future phases of the war by the Vichy-governed French troops in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.

These troops are under the command of Gen. Charles Huntziger, former Minister of War in Vichy, who has left for North Africa to take over the direction of the French Armies hitherto commanded by Gen. Maxime Weygand.

The obvious answer is that it is not likely to be one designedly favorable to Britain because the recent appointment of General Huntziger in place of General Weygand was construed as an earnest of the closer Franco-German collaboration the Nazis were forcing upon Marshal Philippe Pétain's Government.

The German Wedge

Militarily General Huntziger's installation has been regarded as the thin end of a wedge the Nazis intend to try to drive between France, with its colonial possessions, and its former ally Britain with the view of having France's resources employed to serve Nazi ends.

Nothing would please the Germans more, it is thought, than to conscript Frenchmen for active service against the British as they were in Syria. But it is believed here that Vichy is extremely unlikely ever to sign a formal and effective military alliance with the German conquerors against the British or to forfeit sovereignty over the French Colonial Empire it holds at the present time.

The French are fully aware that Germany has designs on their strategically important territories in North Africa and that since the Nazis cannot, at present, undertake operations to seize these by force there remains just this one basis for bargaining in resistance to Hitler's constantly augmented demands.

Hope for the French

If the bargaining goes on long enough for the British forces to eject the Axis troops from Cyrenaica and Tripolitania and march to the borders of the French possessions to the west of those areas France's grip on its empire will be dramatically strengthened and the situation of the French is likely to begin to seem to the nation to carry a fresh glimmer of hope.

On the other hand the Nazis would be seriously disadvantaged by such a development since it would go a long way toward freeing the British shipping routes in the Mediterranean, placing that sea and the coast of North Africa under allied control and releasing ships and men for the undertaking of an offensive against the Nazis elsewhere.

This is the primary importance of a British North African offensive in relation to Russia—that it will make possible greater sea-

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FORGET DAME RUMOR!

...What Will

GAS HEAT

NOW COST FOR

YOUR HOME?

YOU WILL BE WISE

not to accept as true that old remark, "Yes, Gas Heating is wonderful, but it's too expensive." Get the *true* facts on the real cost of this cleanest and most efficient heating method. You see, modern Gas Heating has been reduced in cost *five different times* — the latest reduction coming just recently.

Take Mr. L's typical *non-insulated* home in Wellesley — 5 rooms and one bath. His last season's Gas Heating cost was $99.22. Under the new, low rate, this coming season, for the same use of gas *it will be only* $85.65.

And Mrs. S in Weston. A typical larger house, *not* insulated — 7 rooms and one bath. Her last season's heating bill was $158.67 — but this season, for the same use of gas, under the new low rate, *it will be only* $142.49.

We have many, many typical, actual gas heating costs such as these — as well as the widely-growing popularity of Gas Heat in newly constructed homes — to demonstrate that now *you* can easily afford to enjoy the best.

To find out accurately what modern gas heating will cost in your home, please phone our House Heating Division at HUBbard 7600—without in any way obligating yourself.

LISTEN TO BEN HADFIELD'S BREAKFAST HEADLINE NEWS every weekday morning at 7:30 over WAAB

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Senate Overturns Adverse Report on Wages and Hours Measure

'Baby' Wages and Hours Act For Bay State Regains Place

Chances for passage of a State wages and hours act to regulate intra-state industry brightened today when the Massachusetts Senate overturned an adverse Ways and Means Committee report on the enabling legislation.

The roll call vote was 18 to 13 with 9 Senators not voting.

The pending measure provides for a 30-cent minimum wage and a 48-hour maximum week in Massachusetts industry. The issue of regulating wages and hours for intra-state workers has been before the 1941 Legislature since last January. Both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. are in favor of such an act, while a special recess commission of the Legislature favored a system under which wages and hours for men would be treated in the same manner minimum wages are now set for women.

Senator Charles V. Hogan (D), of Lynn, speaking on behalf of the bill, said, "This is something that the people of Massachusetts have been working for for a number of years. There are many persons in Massachusetts who are forced to work excessive hours and this bill would take care of them. We now have a golden opportunity to pass this legislation."

Joining the debate for the opposition, Senator Harris S. Richardson (R), of Winchester, said, "I am advised that this bill may be unconstitutional as it sets up a minimum wage and maximum hours without any appeal. The point is, you cannot enact blanket legislation for every type of small business. You have to take into consideration the business of service and the business of perishable goods."

Auto Plates — As far as the Massachusetts Legislature is concerned, drivers in the State are going to have their two license plates next year as usual—national defense requirements notwithstanding. The body today refused legislation which would have required State Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin to turn one of the plates over to the Federal Government.

This may not be the final word in the matter, however. State House observers believe the OPM in Washington can—and may at any moment step in over the head of the Legislature and force Mr. Goodwin to sacrifice one license plate per car. Passing on the proposed bill a few days ago, the Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles decided "no legislation is necessary," presumably because of the Federal authority in the matter. The Legislature today upheld the Committee's view.

State Police—The House by a 167-23 call vote overrode Governor Saltonstall's veto of a bil grahting State Police officers one day off in seven plus an extra night off each week. At present they receive one day off in 10 and two free nights.

Big Day's Work—Governor Saltonstall signed nearly two score bills today, including one to limit the number of special justices in District Courts. Under this bill the number of special justices will be gradually reduced through nonfilling of vacancies until each Court has only one special justice.

Another bill signed today provides for a special Legislative Commission investigation into inter-governmental relations — among the State, the Federal Government, and local Governments. The investigation is expected to be comprehensive, going into the various financial transactions among the various levels of government.

More Money for Solons—Massachusetts Senators and Representatives today moved to vote themselves an additional travel allowance of three-fourths of their regular allowance, or $100, whichever is larger.

Representative Peter J. Jordan (R) of Revere, for the Rules Committee, offered an order for the additional travel allowance "in consideration of the extraordinary duration of the current session of the General Court." The 1941 Legislature has already established an disputed record as the longest sitting Legislature in Massachusetts history.

The additional travel allowance would boost to more than $100,000 the State expenditure for this purpose for 1941, and would raise to well over $900,000 the total cost of legislative salaries, expenses, and travel allowances for the 1941-42 biennium.

The members of the House and Senate and Pages have already received more than $48,000 for travel, while the Senators sitting as judges in the Coakley impeachment trial have voted themselves an extra travel allowance of approximately $4,500.

The three-quarter additional travel allowance would amount to approximately $50,000, it is estimated.

Two years ago, when the Legislature prorogued late in August, the Legislators voted themselves a 50 per cent increase in travel allowance.

Great Powers for Governor—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall would be given wide dictatorial powers to seize buildings, machinery or equipment, food commodities, fuel and conveyances in war emergencies under a bill favorably reported by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means and today awaiting action in the House.

The legislation is the result of a special message sent to the Legislature by Governor Saltonstall in which he asked for various powers for himself and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Under the favored measure the Governor could sell or distribute seized property in the interests of the Nation or the State, owners to be compensated for their loss. If the owners were dissatisfied they could appeal to the Superior Court.

The same bill authorizes the Committee on Public Safety to conduct practice blackouts, air raid warnings and other civilian defense activities. Severe penalties are provided as punishment for persons disregarding the Committee's regulations. A person violating blackout regulations would be liable to a fine of $500, imprisonment for one year, or both.

The bill is being whipped into final shape by the House counsel's office.

Milk Control: Attempts in the Senate to eliminate the power of the State Milk Control Board to fix retail prices failed when the Upper Branch approved and sent to the Governor a measure establishing the Milk Control Board as a permanent part of the State Government.

Boston Housing Authority

Area Within Square to Contain New Housing

Razing of the buildings within the rectangle outlined will be the first step in construction of Boston's ninth and newest low-cost housing project. The area is bounded by West Seventh Street, in the foreground), B and D Streets, and West Broadway in South Boston. Costing approximately $5,000,000, the new unit is scheduled to house 1,000 families.

Boston's $1,725,000 Pier Bill Loses in House on Voice Vote

Plans for a new $1,725,000, three-berth pier for Boston were suddenly smashed today when the Massachusetts House, on a voice vote, killed the Port development measure favorably reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Defeat of the measure came after several Boston Legislators had attacked the proposed pier on the site of the Fiske, Harris, and Constitution Wharfs on Atlantic Avenue as inadequate, and in an area lacking fast railroad freight facilities.

Similarly, Representative Albert F. Bigelow, (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, broke with his Committee to demand defeat of the pier bill and its reference to the 1943 Legislature, "when the situation will be much clarified."

Thus, those persons backing a pier development program to return Boston to its former shipping glories suffered another of their repeated defeats in the Legislature during the past several years. Rejection of the pending bill killed all other pier proposals filed in the Legislature this year, inasmuch as the Ways and Means Committee had reported this bill on all the proposals. Only a special message from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall would revive the pier issue and make it possible for new pier advocates to turn defeat into victory.

It is understood that Governor Saltonstall has been ready to approve construction of at least one new pier, even though his expenditure program for the 1941-42 biennium is by far the largest in Massachusetts' history.

Representative Walter R. Baylies (R) of Taunton, member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, led the fight for the pier, saying that several Boston wharves have been taken over by the U. S. Navy and probably will not be returned for regular business use for several years. He said the project would be a start toward a long-range program to modernize Boston Port facilities. He added: "Something should be done to relieve the pier shortage and to build up the Port of Boston. You cannot bring trade to the Port without pier facilities."

Senate Seeks Conference On Cunningham

In an effort to dissolve a House-Senate deadlock over selection of a successor to the ousted Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, the Massachusetts Senate will propose that a conference committee of the two branches be established to discuss the situation, Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate, announced after a caucus of Senate Republicans today.

The deadlock was established yesterday when the House elected John M. Cunningham, Democratic Boston lawyer, as the Coakley successor, after rejecting the Senate's previous election of Charles M. Storey, Republican Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

The Senate Republican caucus today failed to agree to the House choice, and a conference committee composed of five Senators and five Representatives is being proposed.

In the caucus, the Senators also discussed possible prorogation of the Legislature by Saturday night. Senator Goodwin said many Senators favored a prorogation drive this week end, but others insisted they did not wish to be hurried.

Unless the House-Senate conflict over a Coakley successor is settled quickly, prorogation probably will be delayed until next week, because the Legislature must under the Constitution name a person to the vacancy before going home this year.

Earlier in the day, Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, announced that only 65 measures remain in the legislative works.

Regarding the Cunningham selection by the House, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said today, "He is the nominee of the House. He is an outstanding citizen. I have a high regard for him, and I will be glad to serve with him."

Previously, the Governor had demanded that the Legislature select a successor who would cooperate with the Administration.

The Senate G. O. P. caucus lasted approximately two hours during which some members referred to Mr. Cunningham as a "mystery man." Some objected to jumping when the House "cracked the whip," pointing out that the House, until yesterday, had done nothing regarding a Coakley successor since Oct. 9 when a Republican caucus failed to bring out a candidate.

The Coakley seat has been vacant since Oct. 2, when the Senate impeachment court removed the veteran Democratic Councilor on charges of obtaining pardons for criminals for his own financial gain, or that of members of his family.

Since that time, some House Republicans have insisted that a Democrat should be elected to succeed Mr. Coakley in the heavily Democratic fourth district. Senate Republicans, however, proceeded to name Mr. Storey, a Republican.

Mr. Cunningham, elected by the House, is the son of the late Henry V. Cunningham, former Chairman of the State Ballot Law Commission and former counsel to William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston. He was the surprise choice of the House G. O. P. caucus. He was elected by the House on a 120-to-80 vote, on strict party lines, Republicans voting for him and Democrats backing Representative John E. Powers (D) of Boston. Only one Republican, Representative Everett W. Callahan of Weymouth, backed Mr. Powers, and one Democrat, Representative George T. Walsh of Lowell, voted for Mr. Cunningham.

The House election came after a bitter debate, during which Representative Michael J. Neville (D) of Cambridge intimated but was not allowed to charge publicly that Mr. Cunningham bolted Paul A. Dever, the Democratic gubernatorial nominee in 1940, and backed Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

New Homes for 1,000 Families Near Units Just Taken by U. S.

Boston's ninth and latest low-cost housing project will be situated a few blocks east of the South Boston development just taken over by the Federal Government, John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, announced today.

Site of the new development has been a question since January when defense workers began pouring into the project then just completed. Now managed by the BHA, but owned by the Federal Works Administration, the project is exclusively occupied by defense workers. The FWA completed its accession to title yesterday by transfering to the local Authority a check for $4,715,423, an amount approximating the cost of the new project.

Priorities Phase Unsettled

Status of the low-cost housing projects in this and other cities, in view of Federally-established priorities in building materials for defense construction, was apparently undetermined today. Local officials were going ahead with plans for the 1,000-unit to replace the project taken by the Federal Government.

The area designated by the BHA for the new sub-standard clearance and low-cost housing project includes eight blocks between B and D, West Broadway and West Seventh Streets. All buildings in that area, with the exception of one church and four schools, will be torn down. Consisting chiefly of families of Lithuanian or Irish descent, a majority of homeowners in the area have indicated their willingness to sell to the Housing Authority, Mr. Breen said.

Whether the new project will materially aid in diminishing the general housing congestion established by the influx of defense workers appears uncertain. Obviously, it is pointed out, families in the cleared area must be rehoused as must the 871 families who originally hoped to occupy the first South Boston project.

Some Plans Miscarry

That first South Boston project itself has not apparently fulfilled its intended function. Washington ordered its acquisition on the presumption that 1,050 workers and their families at the Fore River Yards in Quincy needed adequate housing. But the South Boston development is reported to have less than a third of its tenants employed at the Fore River plant. The rest are from Charlestown Navy Yard, East Boston, and the Watertown Arsenal.

The move for Federal ownership of the South Boston housing project stirred protest earlier this year as "unnecessary and manifestly unfair." This was from Calvin Yuill, Director of the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston. Quincy, where the housing congestion was to be relieved by sending the 1,050 families to South Boston and Weymouth, has indicated a belief that it can absorb the demand for homes without Federal aid.

To add to the housing problem, nearly 250 families are affected by the recent Government-taking of nearly 4,000 acres in Hingham for extension of the naval ammunition dump located there.

N. E. Housing Projects Studied

A group of Congressmen assigned to the task of studying Greater Boston's much-studied defense housing will drop out of the sky today at the East Boston Airport in an Army transport plane.

The Congressional contingent comprising the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee of the House of Representatives will be met at the Airport by John A. Breen, Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority, and Fred Daiken, Chairman of the State Housing Board.

If the Congressmen arrive early enough they will be conducted on a tour of local housing projects suitable for sheltering defense workers. Otherwise, the tour will be taken tomorrow, according to the Boston Housing Authority.

The party, in Springfield and Chicopee for similar surveys, comprises the following Representatives: C. W. Bishop (R) of Illinois; Frank W. Boykin (D) of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee; Le Roy D. Downs (D) of Connecticut; John S. Gibson (D) of Georgia; Pehr G. Holmes (R) of Massachusetts; Carter Manascno (D) of Alabama; Earl Wilson (R) of Indiana; James A. Wright (D) of Pennsylvania; C. Jasper Bell (D) of Missouri; William S. Hill (R) of Colorado, and Lieut.-Colonel George S. Eyster, liaison officer of the War Department.

Plans call for an inspection of the South Boston Housing Project, the Naval Housing Development at the Squantum Air Base, and a proposed site for defense housing in North Weymouth. In Quincy, the Congressmen will be joined by Mayor Thomas S. Burgin who has taken a vigorous stand against introduction of new housing by the Government as unwarranted by present conditions.

Quincy has carried its fight against such housing to Washington and has since been studied for defense housing facts by the WPA, the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston, the Senate Investigating Committee, the Quincy Defense Council and the Boston Housing Authority. Now comes the House investigation.

In view of Quincy's protest against new housing, the visitors are expected to concentrate upon the proposed North Weymouth site which the Government already owns. It is said to be close enough to the Fore River shipyards to house defense workers there without trying to find a large enough site in already crowded Quincy.

Woodward Appeal Certain

That the father and counsel of Raymond L. Woodward, Reading youth sentenced today to pay the extreme penalty in the electric chair, would immediately appeal to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment appeared certain.

Young Woodward who, on Monday, pleaded guilty to first-degree murder in the case of Constance Shipp, a Reading school mate, was sentenced by Judge Harold P. Williams in Middlesex Superior Court under a mandatory Massachusetts law.

The boy, who entered his plea calmly on Monday, showed no sign of emotion when he heard the court's pronouncement.

If the Reading youth goes to the chair he will be the youngest to do so in the history of Massachusetts. The youngest man previously to be executed in the Bay State was a 19-year-old Oriental sentenced many years ago. Woodward is 16.

In the event of commutation of the sentence by the Governor authorities pointed out that young Woodward would be confined to State Prison at Charlestown for at least five years after which he might be transferred to the Norfolk Prison Colony.

There is precedent for sending minors to the State Prison. During the past six years nine youths between the ages of 16 and 20 have been committed to the prison under life sentences. There are at present three 18-year-old lifers and one 21-year-old lifer at the Charlestown institution.

The Woodward boy would not be eligible for parole until 15 years of his sentence had been served.

120-Hour Week for Tools

Continued from Page 1

rials, and obtain machine tools required to carry out a contract."

Colonel Crawford observed that on ordnance work a company should have a good estimating personnel to assure itself it is figuring costs properly.

"I never want a man to lose money on a Government contract," the Colonel said. "If a plant is bidding, it ought to be sure of its estimates.

"Also a company should have good engineering personnel to be assured of the planning of the job," he continued, "and good inspection personnel to make certain of proper quality control. This office inspects for the Government, but it is not a part of the Government inspection to do the company inspection.

"When we sign a contract, we go into a plant to help obtain the right materials. It is better to check and make sure at the start than to run into trouble later."

Simmons Head Sees New Era

The existence of the independent colleges of America is threatened today by powerful forces resulting from our defense economy, but the colleges will survive, Dr. Bancroft Beatley, President of Simmons College, said in his annual report, made public today.

"The times call for a renewal of faith," Dr. Beatley said. "I believe in the future of the independent colleges. I believe that the American people will not deny a faith in higher education built through 300 years of history.

"I believe that the colleges for women, though of more recent origin, have established themselves as essential to the American way of life. I believe especially in the survival of the value of Simmons College because of its capacity to provide a program in harmony with the needs of the times. And I believe that our students, our alumnae, our faculty, our corporation, and our many friends share my faith that the way will be found to triumph over present ills."

Outlining the difficulties facing the colleges, Dr. Beatley said:

"Truly a dark picture can be painted if one looks only at the obvious forces working to strangle these institutions; a low rate of invested funds; lessened income from students resulting from the diversion of funds to the support of the defense program; the difficulty of gaining new resources owing to a reduction in the wealth of the philanthropically-minded; the rising cost of the materials needed to operate and maintain college programs; and the threatened decline in the standard of living for staffs already not too well paid.

"The colleges for men face the prospect of the reduction of 20 per cent in enrollment resulting from the effects of the Selective Service Act. Although the colleges for women will not be affected in the same way, the forces operating to reduce income and to increase expenses are all too evident.

"Even those who have made only a cursory examination of the problem see that the independent colleges cannot embark on new ventures in times like these unless the income to support them is fully assured. Far from looking toward expansion, these institutions will almost certainly need to conserve their assets and control their expenditures within rigorous limits if they are to survive."

Page Paul Bunyan; 2,200 Miles by Auto In a Two-Day Trip

MIDDLEBORO, MASS., Oct. 22 (AP)—While bands played and Legion and town officials waved fond warewell, Thomas J. "Red" Mahaffey, long-distance taxi driver, began a 2,200-mile return trip to Texas today with his fares —seven soldiers on leave from Camp Hulen.

"Red" drove up in two days, with some assistance from the boys, and he intends to get them back Friday when their furlough is up.

He is going back with tales of Bunker Hill, clam chowder and frozen pudding—in addtion $262.50 (37.50 flat rate from each of the soldiers.)

Whatever he has learned from his passengers of Army life may serve Mr. Mahaffey in good stead, because he expects to be drafted shortly.

Motor Carriers' Pay Base Hearing

Public hearings on a proposed minimum hourly wage of 40 cents for the property motor carrier industry will begin in Washington on Dec. 1, Leo A. Gleason, New England regional director of the Wage-Hour Administration, announced in Boston today.

Supporters or opponents of the proposed minimum who intend to appear at the hearing should file a notice of their intentions with the Administrator's office in Washington, Mr. Gleason said.

WEAF to Radiocast Church Program

George Perry Dixon will conduct a Christian Science program from Station WEAF next Sunday afternoon, Oct. 26, at 1:15 o'clock. The subject of this address will be "Understanding God, The Basis of True Courage." Helen Young, assisted by a staff organist, will sing "Be Still and Know" by William T. Pierson.

This will be the first program in the 1941-1942 series that is to be given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF during the winter months.

This program, as usual, will be given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for the State of New York, with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, about as cool as last night with the lowest temperature near 50 degrees in the city and about 45 degrees in western suburbs; Thursday fair and warmer; gentle westerly winds tonight backing to southwest and becoming moderate to fresh on Thursday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by occasional rain over north portion at night, and southwest winds tonight increasing to fresh on Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday, warmer Thursday, gentle westerly winds tonight backing to southwest and becoming moderate to fresh on Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate westerly winds tonight backing to southwest and increasing to fresh on Thursday; weather fair and visibility good tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	51	New Orleans	75	73
Chicago	52	51	New York	55	54
Denver	48	44	Norfolk	65	64
Kansas City	65	65	Philadelphia	53	48
Los Angeles	54	53	St. Louis	64	64
Miami	72	71	San Francisco	48	45
Minneapolis	54	53	Washington	55	54

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., October 22.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:05 p. m.; height 12.0 feet.
Thursday, 1:30 a. m.; height 11.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:22 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Ward 4 to Pick Man for Council

The political situation in Ward 4 of the Back Bay may be definitely crystallized tonight when the Republican League of Ward 4, the so-called Innes Republican organization, meets at the Hotel Lenox to choose the candidates it will support in the current municipal campaign.

The Innes organization, now headed by Charles J. Innes, son of its founder, is considered the controlling political factor in this predominantly Republican ward.

Interest centers on the organization's stand in a vigorous contest for the City Council position. This contest was simplified when John D. Brown, a friend of the Innes group, withdrew on Oct. 7; but still in the race are Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase and John O. Corkum, both friends of the group. They face a lone Democratic opponent, Arthur Fitzpatrick.

To choose between Mr. Corkum and Mr. Chase is the group's most interesting problem tonight. Both men are members of the Ward 4 Republican Committee.

"There are two good men, both friends of ours, in this race," Mr. Innes said today. "The danger is a split Republican vote, and we will endeavor to pick out the fellow who can best win the election. We want to concentrate our forces on one candidate."

Although the decision must be made tonight, Mr. Innes' remarks were seen as favorable to Mr. Chase. Mr. Corkum has never held a public office in this ward, but Mr. Chase has had two terms in the Council. He received more votes for State Representative in the ward in 1940 than Wendell Willkie received in Ward 4 for President, and topped the ticket in his contest.

The Innes group wants to concentrate on a single candidate because of the possibility that a Democrat might win the victory if the Republicans are split. In the 1940 State primaries there were 4,633 enrolled Republicans and 3,880 enrolled Democrats, with the balance of power resting in approximately 6,000 independents who voted in the general election. These independents are predominantly Republican.

In Ward 5, the other Back Bay Republican ward, there are five candidates for the Council seat being vacated by Councilor Henry L. Shattuck. They are John J. Connors, a Democrat, and Mc George Bundy, Worth Rowley, Ralph P. Evans, and A. Frank Foster.

In this scramble to succeed Mr. Shattuck, Mr. Bundy has the advantage of public endorsement by Mr. Shattuck and of support from Henry Parkman, a Republican leader of the Ward.

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Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Tapestries II" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Hayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

House Report Asks More Cash For Defense Workers' Welfare

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—More Federal funds for defense community schools, housing recreation and sanitation facilities were asked today by the House Committee investigating national defense migration.

Warning that the "morale of the Nation's defense workers cannot be maintained with inadequate school, health and recreational facilities," the Committee, headed by Representative John H. Tolan (D), of California, in its first interim report today disclosed "an increasingly serious need for community services in the San Diego, Calif., Hartford, Conn., Trenton, N. J., and Baltimore, Md., areas visited.

It also advocated immediate appropriation of additional Federal funds for housing and objected strenuously to Defense Housing Co-ordinator Charles F. Palmer's basic policy of relying largely on private building to meet pressing shortages. On evidence of a "striking lack of co-ordination of Federal housing activities in defense communities," it recommended reorganization of Mr. Palmer's office.

Pointing to the need of expansion of the $150,000,000 fund Congress appropriated last summer for community facility needs exclusive of housing, the Committee reported that up to Oct. 20, applications for assistance under this act made to the Federal Works Agency totaled $844,658,779, of which $675,105,902 would be outright grants. A conservative estimate of 300,000 to 350,000 children of defense workers for whom schools are needed would mean that a minimum of $130,000,000 is needed immediately to take care of school needs alone, the Committee said.

Criticizing the housing policy now in effect for putting too much reliance on private builders, the Committee insisted that "private builders cannot build houses for the lower-income groups or even for the income group represented by as many as 80 per cent of the defense-worker population. It also advocated immediate enactment of Federal rent control legislation.

In other recommendations the Committee asked:

Abolition of State residence requirements for social security assistance, so aid in post-war adjustments.

Congressional consideration of a 100 per cent national employment service.

Elimination of discriminations against Negroes and foreign-born in defense employment.

Improvement of the Farm Placement Service.

Wider use of subcontracting in defense industries as a means of stabilizing the labor force in small industrial areas.

A Monument to Oil

Texas Commemorates the First Oil Gusher

Recently oil men of Texas gathered to dedicate a monument to the Lucas gusher at Beaumont, said to be the first oil gusher in America. It marked the start of a major industry.

One Steel Strike Settled—Others Continue

By the Associated Press

A strike at a Birmingham, Ala., steel plant was ended by employees today but in Detroit renewed disagreement between steel workers and their union leaders prolonged the strike at the Great Lakes Steel Corporation.

Detroit—Strikers at the Great Lakes Steel Corporation refused to return to work despite a warning from a union leader that the Army would take over the plant in the event it remained shut down.

Pickets maintained their lines at the plant in suburban Ecorse, and the morning shift of workers failed to enter the gates. A total of 8,600 men have ben idle since the strike began the night of Oct. 15, stopping high-tensile steel production for defense.

The strikers, members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, voted at a stormy meeting last night to go back to work only on condition that 16 suspended strike leaders be reinstated to the union and a new contract be sought from the company.

Union heads later turned down both demands.

The strike has been called a "wildcat" by both union and corporation officials.

Four strikes have been called at the plant in the past four months.

Birmingham, Ala.—Eight hundred members of the C. I. O. United Mine Workers decided to go back to work at the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company furnaces and by-product plant, although terms of the settlement were not immediately announced. Previous reports said the dispute revolved on the U. M. W's demand for a closed shop contract.

A shortage of industrial gas produced by the by-products plant had forced more than 40 industrial plants in Birmingham to close.

A strike of 20,000 Alabama coal miners, members of a different division of the C. I. O.-U. M. W., remained in effect despite the Sloss-Sheffield settlement. The shafts where they dug normally supply most of the fuel for Birmingham's steel mills.

A spokesman for the miners declared there had been "an unreasonable and unjustifiable delay" in negotiations for a new contract.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlantic Steel Mill shut down after late shift workers refused to pass a C. I. O. picket line. A union leader said no strike had been called; that the employees apparently decided to stop work until negotiations for a new contract were completed. The principal obstacle seemed to be a union demand that the company discharge employees who refused to join the C. I. O. within 30 days. The firm employs 1,200 persons.

Bendix, N. J.—Sheriff William R. Browne of Hackensack telegraphed Mrs. Elinore Herrick, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, urging her to use her influence to expedite settlement of the strike at the Air Associates, Inc., and declaring that "violence appears inevitable" if the Government should decide to take over the plant.

The C. I. O. group contends that the company met unfairly the union's efforts to obtain collective bargaining rights.

San Diego, Calif.—A demand for equal rights for women in the aircraft industry was a major factor in a strike threat made by C. I. O. United Automobile Workers against the Ryan Aeronautical Company.

U. A. W. officials said the membership would take a strike vote if the firm refused to grant wage increases. Ryan has approximately 1,750 employees, but only about 30 are women. The firm has a $15,000,000 backlog for training planes for the Army and Navy and exhaust manifold systems for military aircraft.

Washington—John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President, formally notified the National Defense Mediation Board that a 30-day strike truce in the captive coal miners owned by Steel Corporations soon would expire, indicating possible imminence of another work stoppage.

The miners struck early last month to enforce demands for a union shop contract such as that accepted by the commercial operators in the Appalachian field.

The Board was given four days' notice that arrangements under which 43,000 men went back to the pits after the September walkout, would terminate at midnight Oct. 25.

San Francisco—The Standard Oil Company of California said it had granted raises of $10.25 a month to 11,000 employees in the seven far western states.

St. Louis—Wage increases of $2 a week for 14,000 telephone operators were granted by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company in a new agreement with the Independent Southwestern Telephone Workers' Union.

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Wyoming Area Yields Secrets Of Huge Beasts of Bygone Age

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Giant "squirrels," fast running rhinoceroses, a fantastic slothlike creature of 40,000,000 years ago are represented in nearly two tons of fossilized bones obtained in southern Wyoming this summer by Dr. C. Lewis Gazin, Smithsonian Institution paleontologist.

Dr. Gazin carried out his excavations in the Bridger Basin, a classic hunting ground for mammal fossils from the Middle Eocene Period in geological history. This was the time when ancestral lines of many extant animals were differentiating into something like their present forms.

Much of the material collected by Dr. Gazin remains unidentified, but it is fairly representative of the strange creatures of the age. Notable is a fragmentary skelcton of a stylinodont, an animal very similar to a sloth in general appearance. It belonged, however, to an entirely different line of development and is not ancestrally related either to the present-day sloths of South America or to the ground sloths which survived in North America through the last ice ages.

The stylinodont line became entirely extinct in Bridger time. Its remains are among the rarest of Eocene fossils and the find is regarded as one of the most interesting of the summer. The remains found by Dr. Gazin already had been partly excavated by some amateurs or "pot hunters" and abandoned. They probably were considered valueless.

One of the animals represented in the collection is a paramys, or giant "squirrel." With a skull three to four inches long, it probably was about the size of a woodchuck. Paramys was not a direct ancestor of the squirrels of today but belonged in the same general line of development. It apparently became extinct in oligocene time while some of its smaller and more alert relatives went on to perpetuate their line.

Dr. Gazin obtained good fossil material of hyrachyus, a small member of the general rhinoceros family with limbs adapted for swift running. He also excavated skulls and other bones of the most common mammal in the Bridger deposits, palaeosyops, one of the great and long since extinct titanothere family which included the giants of the age. The titanotheres were vaguely like rhinoceroses of the present but are not in the same line of evolution.

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OPM Calls Work Stoppage Main Threat to Defense

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Office of Production Management called today for uninterrupted defense production and declared in a formal statement of labor policy that "the interruption of work by strikes or slow-downs is the greatest help the aggressors can get."

Officials said the statement was the one forecast by President Roosevelt last Friday when he said the OPM would soon have something to say about defense strikes.

Drafted by the OPM Council, composed of Director General William S. Knudsen, Associate Director Sidney Hillman, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, the announcement merely reiterated and emphasized President Roosevelt's statement to the American Federation of Labor convention at Seattle urging mediation of labor disputes.

"The defense program," the statement said, "which is growing larger every day, depends for its success on the patriotic support of labor and management. Uninterrupted production is the pressing need. The interruption of work by strikes or slow-downs is the greatest help the aggressors can get in these days when material on the battlefield is everything.

"The Office of Production Management directs attention to the fact that there is within the Government, machinery for mediation of disputes before stoppages occur," the statement continued. "When any dispute arises a telephone call to the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor and the Labor Division of the Office of Production Management will be given immediate attention. Failing settlement, the dispute can be referred to the National Defense Mediation Board for final recommendation.

"These means are provided in order to avoid breaks in production. We must have the manpower on the Job. Our President has said 'this is not the time to take chances with the national safety through any stoppage of defense work or defense production.'

"The Office of Production Management fully endorses the voluntary system set up to handle disputes and it expects all parties involved in the production of defense material to take no action which will impede production.

"Time is short. We need the man-hours; your country needs your strength and skill. Let us have all the co-operation and help possible."

Minimum Wage For Lumber Industry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration announced yesterday the signing of minimum wage orders for the lumber industry and the wood furniture industry, and at the same time announced a demarcation line between the two industries.

The wage orders signed by Administrator Philip Fleming call for a base rate of 35 cents an hour in lumber and 40 cents in furniture. The rates are to be effective Nov. 3. Most of the workers benefited are employed in the South.

In drawing the demarcation line, General Fleming placed the manufacture of dimension stock within the lumber industry, and the manufacture of furniture parts within the furniture industry.

Use of Food Stamps Rises in New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—More than 420,000 men, women, and children in families here receiving public and private relief can buy more fruit, vegetables, flour, eggs and other commodities than their normal relief budget would permit as a result of the Federal food stamp plan which has put $10,000,000 worth of groceries on needy families' shelves since its inception on May 1, last, Louis L. Horch, district supervisor of the Surplus Marketing Administration, reported yesterday.

Mr. Horch said there had been a steady rise in the number of persons using food stamps in New York City, in contrast with the general nation-wide reduction in demand for stamps as a result of increased employment caused by the defense program.

Texas Oil Fields Mark Anniversary of Big Gusher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAUMONT, Texas.—It was old home week for oil men who returned here recently to dedicate a monument marking the site of the famous Lucas gusher. This famous gusher blew in 40 years ago to open America's first gusher pool and establish a world-famous oil field.

A tall shaft on the south side of the spindle shaped dome, from which Spindletop derived its name, rises off the salt marsh Texas prairie. It is completely integrated into the field. So like the tall derricks which surround it, the shaft is indiscernible until one arrives on the exact spot.

This is as it was intended as the Lucas gusher, long ago, has been assimilated into the vast ramifications that go to make up the far flung oil industry.

Story of the Gusher

And the story is this:

Patillo Higgins, who lived in an East Texas town mainly dependent upon its pine forests for the livelihood of its several thousand inhabitants, becoming interested in the matter of cheap fuel, sought oil. He studied geology and discovered at a spot several miles south of his home in Beaumont, geological formations which he thought might be indications of oil below the surface.

Early in the 1890's he persuaded a group of his fellow townsmen to organize a company to finance drilling operations in the field. After a series of misadventures, inadequate drilling facilities and the discouragement of the drillers, the project was abandoned by all in the company, save Mr. Higgins.

Several years later he interested Captain Anthony F. Lucas, an Austrian geologist, living in Washington, D. C., to visit Beaumont. On a trip to the dome, which is now Spindletop, where he had intended to make a survey for sulphur prospects, Captain Lucas was persuaded to abandon his plans and drill for oil.

Two Years—No Oil

The drilling was financed through the efforts of both Captain Lucas and Mr. Higgins who had appealed to friends and two years of discouragement followed.

Money was running low, doubt was rising in the minds of the financial backers. No oil at 300 feet, nor yet 500, nor yet again at 1,000 feet.

Finally all financial resources were exhausted and Captain Lucas, no longer able to go on, was telling his wife of the failure when a deafening blast was heard and he rushed to the window of his shack at Spindletop to see a geyser of black crude oil gush skyward in a ceaseless stream.

The well was in.

On the morning after, on Jan. 11, 1901, notice was given to the world that a new era had begun. Newspapers of the country carried stories of the geyser which daily was gushing 120,000 barrels of oil.

Fortunes were made and lost over night. Leases sold like hot cakes, literally, and it is said 400 oil companies were organized during the first years of Spindletop. Of that number many have survived to become great in the industry.

The Gulf, the Texas, and the Humble and many smaller ones too numerous to mention had their beginnings here. Since that memorable day in 1901, the horizens of Texas have literally become studded with fields and refineries.

Emperor Hirohito's Youngest Brother Weds

TOKYO, Wednesday, Oct. 22 (AP)—Prince Takahito Mikasa, youngest brother of Emperor Hirohito, and Yuriko Takagi, second daughter of Viscount Masanari Takagi, were married today in a ceremony witnessed by the Imperial Family.

Day-long imperial festivities and a 21-gun salute in honor of the bridegroom marked the occasion. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom proceeded to the Palace for an audience with the Emperor and Empress.

$3,000,000 More For Army Tanks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Defense Plant Corporation yesterday increased from $9,500,000 to $12,580,000 its authorization for machinery to be used by Continental Motors Corporation to make Army tanks at Detroit.

An authorization for facilities to be used by the Bendix Aviation Corporation at Sidney, N. Y., to make airplane equipment was raised from $2,550,000 to $3,195,308.

Authorization for facilities to make extruded aluminum alloys by the Extruded Metals Defense Corporation at Belding, Mich., was increased from $6,266,000 to $6,615,761.

A new authorization of $405,000 was made to buy equipment to be used by Niles-Bement-Pond Company at West Hartford, Conn., to make machine tools for the Army.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Parent-Teacher Group Discusses Defense

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly 600 members of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association gathered at the Parker House in Boston today for their annual three-day convention, devoted to "Youth Problems in Total Defense."

Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, addressed the morning session, sounding the keynote as he asserted that "our democratic form of government urgently needs the help of every parent, teacher, every school official and every pupil."

"No one of us is a private in the army of United America," he declared. "Each is an officer. We have more responsibility than for our own conduct and attitude. We must direct others wisely and energetically to their responsibilities."

Mrs. Luther R. Putney of Lexington, retiring President, presided at the sessions which Mrs. Charles D. Center of College Park, Ga., Secretary of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, is attending as representative of the national organization.

In the afternoon, M. Norcross Stratton, Assistant Director of Vocational Education for the State Department of Education, spoke on "Vocational Education, National Defense and Economic Security."

20,000 Trainees

There are 20,000 trainees for defense industries in Massachusetts learning to be welders, sheet metal workers and machinists, he said, and 40,000 have already completed their courses and are at work. The schools are operating 24 hours a day, the trainees working in eight-hour shifts, said Mr. Stratton. In addition, there are from 8,000 to 9,000 improving their skills in night courses. Men are being trained for the Navy Yard, the Arsenal, and privates from Camp Aberdeen, Md., are being sent here for instruction in the maintenance of the mechanized units, he said. There are also women's classes in inspection work and the operation of light machinery.

Vocational schools in rural districts, he said, are training rural youth to maintain farm machinery or preparing them for service in the mechanized units of the Army if they are drafted. There are 44 regular vocational schools in the Commonwealth, he told his audience, offering training in 22 trades for boys and eight for girls; with placement officers to help them find work after completion of their courses.

Dr. Alfred D. Simpson, Associate Professor of Education in the Harvard Graduate School of Education, in an address this afternoon declared the largest policy problem today in connection with education in the Commonwealth is the determination of how and to what extent the people of Massachusetts can afford to let the national and international emergency affect the public school program.

Speaking on the subject "Do the Schools Belong to the People—What Then?", Dr. Simpson answered the question in the affirmative, asserting they belong to the whole people.

"The people have a vested interest in education. It is the interest of youth, the strength of democratic institutions, the case of a free people — continuous replacement of vigorous civic leadership," he said. "Upon the extent to which the weight of this responsibility is realized depends the certainty of the future of America."

Dr. Simpson urged a broader and more vigorous and active participation by the people in the development of public policy in regard to education.

School Standards

The morning conference period was devoted to the subject of "Maintaining School Standards." Discussions were led in the elementary school section by Miss Alice Deal, Supervisor of Elementary Education in the State Department of Education; in the secondary school section by Russell Burkhard, Principal of Frank A. Day Junior High School, Newton, and President of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation, and, in the special education section by Miss Dorothy Brooks, of Hingham, President of the Special Class Teachers Association.

Tonight, there will be a panel discussion of "Practical Methods of Home and School Co-operation," led by Miss Marenda Prentis, of Boston, and summarized by Dr. Laura Hooper, Director of the Harper Memorial School, Wellesley College.

Mrs. William G. Potter, of Lexington, chairman of the Nominating Committee, this morning presented the slate of officers for the coming two years, which is expected to be elected without opposition. Headed by Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser.

OPEN WEDNESDAY NIGHT UNTIL 9

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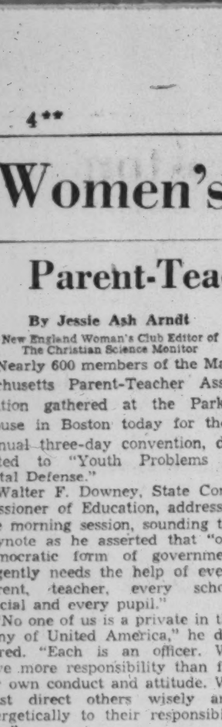

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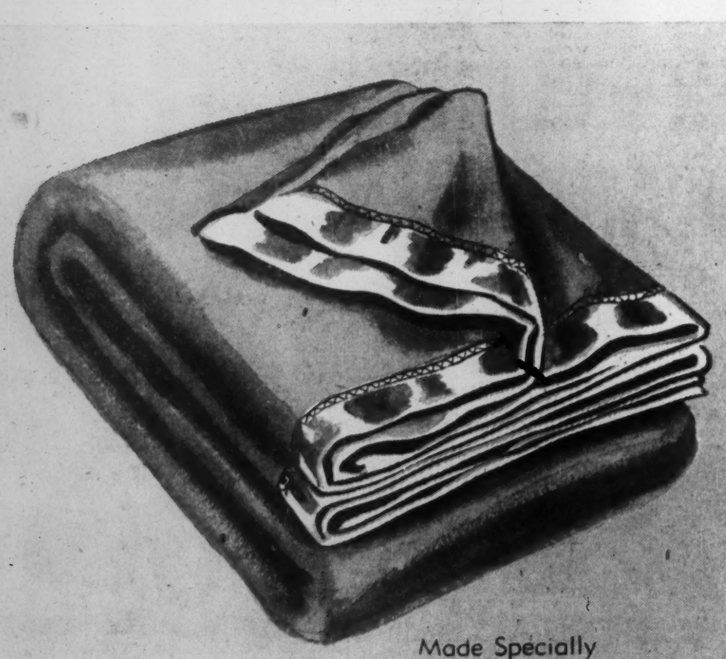

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Jordan's — Annex — Second Floor

By a Staff Photographer

Authors Guests of Pen Women's League

Mrs. James M. Linscott (left), President of the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women, receiving from Agnes Morley Cleveland (center) a copy of her new book, "No Life for a Lady," and from Emily Loring, Boston author, a copy of hers, "Stars in Your Eyes," which is out today. The authors were among the honor guests at the luncheon of the Boston Branch of the League today.

Authors Meet At Luncheon Of Pen Women

Brief accounts of how their new books came to be were given by honor guests at the Fourth Annual Authors' Luncheon at which the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women entertained this afternoon. It was held, as in previous years, at the Women's Republican Club on Beacon Street.

Seated at the head table with Mrs. James M. Linscott, President of the Branch, were C. F. Forester, Christopher LaFarge, Bellamy Partridge and his wife, Helen Partridge, and Agnes Morley Cleveland, all authors here from out of town; Emily Loring, whose new book, "Stars in Your Eyes," is just out today; Mary Frances Doner, Sara Ware Bassett and Dorothy Pierce Walker, all residents of Greater Boston.

Another honor guest was Mrs. Richard E. Gasch (Edna Knight Gasch) of Washington, D. C., National President of the League. Others at the head table included Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. Florence Hamilton National First Vice-President of the League and Olga Owen.

There were 182 members and guests at the luncheon. Mrs. Louise Greene of Kennebunk, Maine, National Fifth Vice-President was here to attend as were Mrs. Elisha C. Lewis, President of the Worcester Branch, Nancy Burncoat of Worcester, Mrs. Grace Warner Gulesian, National Chairman of Music, and Helen Abbott Beals and Alice Cooper Bailey, both Boston authors.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Oct. 23
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

5:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:18 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m):
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin American listeners.
9:30 p. m.—Rambles in South America with the Vagabond Traveler.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc):
4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; "Let's Sing and Swing."
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Three Suns Trio.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; We Present.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; José Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Rex Maupin's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; Dance Music.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQT, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:00 p. m.—B. B. C. Scottish Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 15.34 meg., 26.5 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 15.34 meg., 26.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—News in English. RV96 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 15.34 meg., 26.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—10:05 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—First Act of "Don Giovanni," by Mozart. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.
Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 15.34 meg., 26.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be changed.

International Dance Planned

Costumes of many nations will be in evidence tonight at the International Dancing Party to be given in the Grand Ballroom of the Copley-Plaza by the International Institute for the benefit of its building fund. The Institute is a Community Fund member and is located at 190 Beacon Street.

Mrs. Harold Thurber Stowell of Watertown and Dr. Alf B. Birkrem of Boston are co-chairmen of the event.

Many old-world favorites will be enjoyed in addition to the modern American dances, among them the Russian Korobochka, the Czech Tansuj, the Hungarian Csardas, the Swedish Hambo, the Norwegian Tantoli, the Finnish Mazurka, the Polish Krakowiak and the polkas and schottisches of all.

Tiny cakes and pastries baked according to old-country recipes will be served by the refreshment committees headed by Mrs. Hercules Peratsakis of Newton, Miss Ann Dragon of Lynn, Mrs. Alexander Chaplik and Emil Tris of Dorchester, co-chairmen. These will be served in the ballroom foyer which will be set-up as an open-air sidewalk cafe, by gay and colorfully costumed waitresses. Here also will be found the exhibits, groupings of still life objects from the far corners of the world, many of them valuable museum pieces.

Advertising Club's Rally

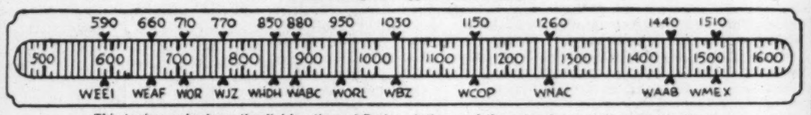
The educational courses sponsored by the Advertising Club of Boston will be opened for the 1941-42 season tomorrow at 6:30 p. m. This meeting will be a rally planned to acquaint prospective students with the various courses to be given. It will be held in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler.

Reading Women to Meet

The Reading Woman's Club will be addressed by Mr. and Mrs. Ramkrishna Shahu Modak, of British India, as guest speakers at its next regular meeting in Security Hall, Reading, Mass., Friday afternoon. Their subject will be "Portrayal of Everyday Life in India." Mrs. Philip H. Tirrell will review "The Golden Jubilee at Atlantic City."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News Comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Revelle Roundup	George and Dixie; Songs	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells" music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"; music	Weather; News	"Morning Watch"; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"		"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Talk; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Your Morning Pick-Up" orchestra
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping Talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	
10:00 Hymn Recital	"Musical Millwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Famous Fathers"	"Help Mate," Drama	Political Talk	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Home Forum; talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News comment	Jose Martinez' Orch.
11:15 Man I Married	Music; News; Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Stories; Music; News	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Singing Strings
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; J. Dalton, songs	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Washington News	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		Radio Playhouse	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Comment; Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	Tony Wons	Marjorie Mills; household talk	"Front Page Farrell"	"Words and Music"
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather		"I'll Find My Way"	Johnny Andrews, songs
2:00 Serial drama	Talk; "Between Times"	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Navy Day Program; Round Table Discussion
2:15 Serial drama	Navy Day Program	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama	School of the Air	Alexander Wesley, Tenor
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Grimm's Daughter"	Sports Comments	News Service
3:00 Studio Program	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15 Bob Hannon, songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	M. I. T.-Radcliffe Debate:	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	"Federal Sales Tax to	Sports and music
3:45 Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Finance War"	Sports and music
4:00 **Book Fair; Speakers**	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 **Book Fair; Speakers**	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Brdwy. Bandwagon	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	"Consolairs"
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results; Music
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"About Today"; drama
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Political Talk	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"; sketch	Midweek Function	Gov. Harold E. Stassen	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Midweek Function	Gov. Harold E. Stassen	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Singing Strings
8:00 "Big Town"; sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; dramatic sketch	"Rising Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 "Big Town"; sketch	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sketch	Party Line; Lou Mosser and the Westerners	Political Talk	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean Hersholt; E. Davis			"Fiesta"	Dance Music
8:45			Political Talk	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00 **Star Theater: Fred Allen, K. Baker, Portland Hoffa, guest; orchestra**	Frontline Headlines	**Eddie Cantor, Dinah Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.**	Gabriel Heatter; news	Pages From the Classical Album; recordings
9:15	Roy Rogers' Orch.		News Service	Classical Album
9:30	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney";	Political Talk	George Harris' Orchestra
9:45	Penthouse Party	dramatic sketch	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melodies	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 Rep. Hamilton Fish	American Melodies	Musical Knowledge	"Danger Is My Business"	Local Sports
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Ahead of the Headlines	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody";	Local Sports
10:45 News; Sports	Ted Steele's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	soloist; concert orch.	Local Sports
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	From London: J. Steele.	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; music	Local News; Weather	Paul V. McNutt	Local Sports
11:30 Music"; Vaughn	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	BBC News; Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Monroe's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Bob Amstrong's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Paper Company to Expand Sustained Forest Program

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 22—Two hundred thousand acres of woodland in Northern New Hampshire is to be placed on a sustained yield basis, The St. Regis Paper Company, owners of the property, has decided to place this property on a modern forest management basis on the grounds that over a period of years it will provide a greater supply of lumber. The paper company has tried out such a program on a 725-acre experimental plot and by comparing the results with the more common procedure of slashing every tree in sight, the new method has been found to be the more profitable.

Under the sustained yield basis, the annual harvest will be less than the annual growth. In other words selected trees will be harvested and the remainder allowed to grow so that the annual growth and harvest will increase. Adoption of such programs by timberland owners have long been advocated by forestry experts who point out that the stripping process not only makes land so operated of no value for years but means an ultimate end to the supply of forestry products upon which many New Hampshire industries are dependent.

Police Radiocasts

The police radio communication system in New Hampshire is being extended to include State conservation officers. One-way radio receiving sets are to be placed in the cars of the 24 conservation officers of the State Fish and Game Department. A short time ago State Police officials invited local police departments, town constables, and sheriffs to equip their cars with such equipment in cases where local facilities are not available. A number have taken advantage of this invitation, and as a result the police radio coverage of New Hampshire has been greatly increased.

Undoubtedly the police radio system got its greatest test during the eight-day hunt for Pamela Hollingworth in the woods near Albany, N. H. The radio equipment of the State Police in this case was augmented by radio equipment of the National Forest Service.

Tax Maneuver

Here is a story of moving property from one town to another because of the difference in the tax rates. For years the steamship Mt. Washington, that has plied the waters of Lake Winnepesaukee, has made The Weirs its home port. In view of the fact that The Weirs is in Laconia, the privilege of taxing the property has gone to Laconia. Right now the Laconia tax rate is $36 a thousand. At Center Harbor, also on the lake, the rate is $33. So the owners of the Mt. Washington II are moving the boat to a dock in that town which will become its home.

The boat's owners are expected to enjoy the difference in tax rates as the assessed valuation of the boat has been placed at $35,000 by the State Tax Commission.

Placement Record

During the month of September the New Hampshire State Employment Service made 2,939 placements, the largest number in a single month since establishemnt of the Service in 1933. The Service reported that of the placements made during the month more than 2,100 are considered permanent jobs. The Service considers permanent jobs to be those that will last more than a month. The balance of the placements were termed as temporary.

Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, Director of the Employment Service, attributed the record demand for labor to the national defense program, to a large degree. It was pointed out that the textile industry in the State is moving at high speed; that road and building construction continues at a high level; and lumbering operations have heavy demands for labor. The active files of persons wishing to get placements through the Employment Service are now down to 10,493 names.

G. O. P. Split

The quest of four New Hampshire Republicans for the Congressional seat now held by Republican Representative Arthur B. Jenks is attracting considerable attention. As a matter of fact, the development is being especially watched by the Democrats who see the possibility of cutting in on the split among the Republicans. As things now stand, Representative Jenks is a candidate for re-election. The other Republican candidates are his son, Chester Jenks; former State Representative Chester Merrow of Ossipee; and 1941 New Hampshire House Speaker Charles Barnard of Manchester.

Observers are of the opinion that Representative Jenks is not in the race to stay, that at the last minute he will withdraw and attempt to toss his support and following to his son. Because of the confusion, the Democrats feel that they will stand a good chance of winning this seat, a seat that they have held in the past. Thomas Murray of Manchester, a Democratic member of Gov. Robert O. Blood's Executive Council, appears to be the watching Democrat. It is safe to say that if the Republicans appear to be split over this race that Councilor Murray will be out for the post.

NYA Success

The hundreds of New Hampshire young people who have been receiving National Youth Administration training for placement in defense industries are rapidly finding jobs. During the last six months about 800 youths trained in such projects have been placed in industry. Some of those placed have gone into airplane factories and some in other defense industries.

TONIGHT'S STAR GUEST WITH
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"Thar she blows!"

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40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

Russia Named to Receive Vast Lend-Lease Shipments From Port of Boston

Ships and Route Kept Secret As Army Base Plans Loading

Mystery as to which of the countries resisting Nazi aggression is to receive the vast lend-lease supplies soon to be shipped through the Port of Boston has been cleared up by Washington officials. It is Russia.

As for what goods are to be sent, however, and on what vessels, and by what route—these questions still are unanswered in the minds of Boston businessmen, except for this intriguing, unexplained, solitary announcement:

The goods are to be shipped via the Russian White Sea Port of Archangel.

During the visit to Boston of Maritime Commission officials who made a survey of facilities here, last Monday, announcing that large shipments of war supplies would be sent out of this port, no hint was allowed to get out even as to the part Russia was to play in the "new" commerce for the port.

Kept Secret

Shipping men in close touch with the situation knew the plan but were not at liberty to divulge the details. The secrecy proved short-lived, however, as Washington dispatches now clearly specify Russia.

A few other facts in regard to the plan are still being guarded so that speculation is rife as to how the goods are to be taken to a port that is normally frozen solidly for several months each winter; what ships are to be used; routes to be followed, and similar points.

Plans have been announced for attempting to keep Archangel open to ocean traffic this year, shipping men point out, but the difficulty of learning the facts concerning details of the plan give rise to speculation on a wide scale.

Maybe history is to repeat itself, authorities aver, who recall that Boston's port once "blazed the trail" of world commerce with its tall ships and clippers, sailing "round the Horn" in record time, on the basis that "if there are no short cuts, go the long way, but do it quickly."

Not Too Easy

Routing ships from Boston to Archangel, however, is not too easy at this time of year, even if Boston is not to be the main port of shipment for all the goods that are moving to Russia, shipping men point out. The White Sea is normally closed to navigation by Dec. 15. Ice-breakers keep a channel open as long as possible, but it is considered highly improbable that it can be done throughout the winter.

However, the first ship to move lend-lease supplies from Boston in the latest program is now in port and at a repair yard for overhauling. The craft—unidentified as far as the public is concerned—is to start loading next Monday at the Army Base. If the volume of these shipments comes up to expectations, based on disclosures of the Maritime Commission, it will keep a fleet of ships busy for some time.

The question of reaching Russia before ice closes the ports is the big issue facing officials in this country. Detail as to plans for overcoming the natural obstacle apparently is withheld as a matter of strategy, especially in view of the fact that the Nazi forces are endeavoring to prevent new supplies reaching Moscow.

City of Flint Coming Again To Hub From Brazil

Boston is soon to welcome once more the steamer City of Flint—veteran of war exploits—which was reported today en route from Santos, Brazil, to Boston in service of the Good Neighbor Fleet of freighters operated by Moore-McCormack Lines.

Early in the current war, the City of Flint, then under command of Capt. Joseph A. Gainard of Melrose, was captured by a German raider in the Atlantic, and sent with a prize crew aboard, to Russia, from which eventually it got back to the United States after a series of adventures. The craft also rescued a large group of passenger-survivors of the torpedoed liner Athenia.

The City of Flint, along with the Independence Hall and other Hog Island-built ships, are "filling in" on the steame: schedule between the east coast of South America and North Atlantic seaports, because of withdrawal of several modern, fast vessels taken over by the Government for national defense use.

Imports of Wool Are Still Soaring

With 5,208,900 pounds of wool brought to Boston last week from overseas, compared with 2,692,397 pounds for the same week a year ago, the total imports since July 1 of this year—start of the Federal fiscal year—reached 120,576,300 pounds against 33,352,564 pounds for the same period a year ago.

The figures were compiled by the Boston office of the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing News Service, and made public today.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Retail Credit Men Confer on Consumer Credit

Left to right: Prof. Gerald B. Tallman, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Clarence P. Lewisson, President of the Retail Credit Men's Association of Boston, who presided; William W. McCarthy, Assistant Vice-President of the National Shawmut Bank.

General Terry to Inspect Coast Artillery at Edwards

Defense News in Brief

General Terry at Edwards—The 208th and the 369th Coast Artillery, anti-aircraft regiments stationed at Camp Edwards will be inspected tomorrow by Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, Commanding General of the First Coast Artillery District, it was announced at Camp Headquarters. Accompanying General Terry on his one-day visit will be Lieut. Col. Vernon Hall, plans and training officer of the First Coast Artillery District. General Terry will arrive at Camp Edwards at 8 a. m. He will review the 208th as it parades at 8:30 and will inspect artillery fire of the 369th at 9:30. At 1 p. m. the 369th will parade for the visiting officers and an inspection of firing and artillery drill of the 208th will follow.

General Terry, earlier this week, inspected the Harbor Defense of Portland and expressed gratification for the progress there during the past year. "We'd make it uncomfortable for an enemy threatening the New England coast," he declared.

Negro Hostesses Appointed—Mrs. Madeline K. Dugger, mother of Edward Dugger, Tufts College's greatest track star and holder of world's records in the high hurdles, and Miss Frankie M. Taylor, a graduate of Boston University School for Social Work, have been appointed by Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby as Senior and Junior Hostesses respectively at the 366th Infantry Service Club at Fort Devens.

Civilian Medical Aid—In a medical handbook just released by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety a plan for medical care for civilians in the event of an enemy attack was disclosed for the first time. Standardization of necessary medical equipment and personnel was the keynote of the booklet and local civilian defense heads were urged to follow the general outline of the plan.

No More Chasing Fires—Soldiers on duty at the eight Fort Devens fire stations will be replaced by civilians so that they can be utilized for military duties, Col. William A. Smith, post commander, announced that plans call for eventual employment of 104 men from civil lists for the jobs.

Maine Draft Rate High?—An Augusta, Maine, draft board official has protested to Washington that the Pine Tree State is contributing more than its proportionate share of draftees it was disclosed yesterday by Gov. Sumner Sewall. William B. Williamson, Chairman of the Selective Service Board in Augusta, was quoted by United State Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Maine as saying that if the Maine rate of contributions to Selective Service ranks were followed by all States, the United States would have an Army of 3,000,000 men.

5,000,000 Bushels Maine Potatoes Going Into Starch

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 22 (AP)—Five million bushels of Maine potatoes will be diverted into starch, State Agriculture Commissioner Carl R. Smith said, under a Maine program approved by United States Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

Mr. Smith said a telephone conversation with A. E. Mercker, in charge of potato programs in the Federal Marketing Division, advised that the Government would pay 30 cents a barrel for No. 2 grade or beter, if the starch manufacturers paid 60 cents a barrel, as recently voted.

Last year, Mr. Smith said, about 10,000 bushels were diverted in the starch program, with the Government and manufacturer each paying 40 cents a barrel.

"Under the starch diversion program," Mr. Smith said, "potato growers in Maine are afforded an opportunity of eliminating their small-sized potatoes from table-stock shipments and also allowing shippers to dispose of their desirable sizes in the market."

Harvard ROTC Inspected

Harvard's Reserve Officers Training Corps unit, comprising 270 Harvard students, was inspected by Navy League officers at Memorial Hall this afternoon.

Credit Man's Problems Told At Conference

A Consumer Credit Conference marked the opening last night of the season's meetings of the Retail Credit Men's Association of Boston at Schrafft's, with Clarence P. Lewisson, President of the Association, and Credit Manager of Kennedy's, Inc., presiding.

Prof. Gerald B. Tallman of the Marketing Division, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, pointed out that consumer credit is extended today by many lines of business on items not sold on credit until recently.

Professor Tallman added that the use of this consumer credit is so common today that many firms are facing new problems. Right now, with rapidly changing conditions, it is the direction and timing of consumer credit that is all-important, he said.

William W. McCarthy, Assistant Vice-President of the National Shawmut Bank, discussed the subject of consumer credit from the bankers' view, and outlined the rapid growth of credit on automobiles, refrigerators and personal loans. In 1938, he said, credit business totaled about $7,125,000,000. This was increased by 10 per cent in 1939, and to date, in 1941, the indications are that consumer credit will reach a total of more than $10,000,000,000.

Mr. McCarthy warned the credit men—and women members as well—that new tax obligations for next year, together with the rising cost of living, plus the growing scarcity of many raw materials affecting lines commonly sold on credit, would mean drastic changes in handling of consumer credit.

Kansas Chemist Gets Fellowship

Dr. J. Elmore Jones, of Wichita, Kan. has been awarded the duPont Fellowship of $2,000 for advanced study in chemistry at Harvard during the present academic year, the University announced today.

Dr. Jones will work in collaboration with Dr. Paul D. Bartlett, associate professor of Chemistry, on a problem of stereo-chemical research.

The duPont Fellowship was established at Harvard in 1936 by the duPont Company, of Wilmington, Del., to stimulate advanced research in chemistry and to further the development of brilliant young chemists.

Boston Mayoralty Campaign Gains Speed

Boston's political campaign gathered new momentum today as the organization of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and those of the other leading candidates, whose activities were interrupted recently by the passing of the Mayor's mother, swung into the home-stretch.

Although the Mayor himself was away for a few days of rest, his organization went back to the work of canvassing the City. Thomas Dorgan, Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Court, announced he will support the Mayor. Mr. Tobin's organization helped Mr. Dorgan win his fight for the Clerkship in 1940.

Three State Representatives swung their strength to Mr. Tobin and thus brought the total supporting the Mayor to 29 of the City's 42 Representatives. They are Representatives Harry Kalus of Ward 12, Roxbury; Thomas F. Coyne of Ward 13, Dorchester; and George H. Mitchell, Jr., of Ward 15, Dorchester.

With attacks on Mayor Tobin temporarily adjourned, School Committeeman Joseph Lee turned his blasts to former Mayor James M. Curley, and declared Mr. Curley, three times mayor of Boston, "has done well enough by himself as a City office holder to be satisfied."

Mr. Lee, a Democrat, attacked the former Mayor for investing his money in a silver mine in Nevada, where it would provide no jobs for Massachusetts people. He contrasted this with his activity in promoting a sailing club on the Charles River for Boston boys.

Mr. Curley retorted with a statement that he finds he is "required to fight not only the banking group who have pillaged the city in the last four years through tax abatements, but the Republican machine and certain gullible and saleable elements of the Democratic Party, the magazines, certain of the press, and every saleable element and agency."

In his radio speeches, Mr. Curley has unleashed bitter and unrestrained attacks on certain Boston newspapers for their opposition to his candidacy.

"They don't know Curley," said Mr. Curley of all his opponents, "like the people of Boston know him. They don't know Curley as the kind father of a wonderful family. . . .They don't know Curley as the friend of the oppressed, the forgotten and forsaken, friendless, hopeless, women and men of our City."

"Curley will answer his enemies on election day."

From the headquarters of the lone Republican in the race, former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, there issued nothing but silence. Mr. Nichols has made no speeches, held no rallies, made no announcements, and shown no evidence of public campaigning.

Gasoline Quotas Force Closing Of Stations in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 22 (AP)—Maine Fuel Administrator Frank E. Southard reported that "about 100" small filling stations, both in cities and towns, had been forced to close down this week for lack of gasoline.

Most of them, the Administrator said, receive their monthly supply quota at once, rather than in installments.

If normal October consumption continues, Mr. Southard predicted, more stations undoubtedly would have to close.

Gasoline distributors already are borrowing from low consumption areas, he declares, to help retailers in districts where defense industries and projects have increased the demand.

Mr. Southard said federal officials have told him that the State's October quota, which he said was 2,200,000 gallons below last October's consumption, would have to stand.

The current October quota is based on the average May, June, July consumption and Mr. Southard said normal October needs, due to influx of hunters, and movements of late tourists, are above that average.

Captain Ferrazzi Advises Quincy

Capt. William Ferrazzi of the Quincy police department, who has just returned from a Federal Bureau of Investigation defense training course at Washington, today reported to Mayor Thomas S. Burgin that the best detectives should be assigned to make "national defense investigations" and a "war duty officer" should be appointed.

The new war duty officer would co-ordinate all defense plans, supervise all war emergencies, and it was suggested that he not be the present chief of police whose duties have been increased because of the emergency. The captain advocated that all police officers and auxiliary police, receive a 20-hour course in first aid, and instruction in how to take fingerprints.

The post of war duty officer should be covered 24 hours a day, Captain Ferrazzi said. Under his jurisdiction, maps showing aid raid precautions and sirens would be maintained, also be a liaison officer between all groups aiding any phase of defense, and take all steps necessary for reasonable precautions.

Tufts Receiving Memorial Plaque

As part of its Homecoming Day festivities, Tufts College will dedicate, on Saturday, Oct. 25, a memorial plaque, located on the first floor of Ballou Hall, to the memory of Otis Ainsworth Skinner, D. D., one of Tufts outstanding early benefactors. It is to be named the Skinner Memorial. President Leonard Carmichael will receive the plaque from C. Elmore Watkins, '04, Manchester, Conn., Chairman of the Tufts Alumni Council, as a gift from that group.

Otis Skinner, the actor, and Henry Hering, the sculptor, also will speak at the ceremonies. Otis Skinner, who was named after the Rev. Otis A. Skinner, is the uncle of Dean Clarence R. Skinner of the Tufts School of Religion.

British Sailors Guests of Art Museum

His Majesty's Navy appreciates art. It has its connoisseurs too, it was evident yesterday when the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, entertained Commander Geoffrey Lowis and five other men from the British armed cruiser, the California, now at anchor in the harbor.

The rapt attention was by no means feigned as the group, conducted through the galleries by Charles C. Cunningham, Assistant Curator of Paintings, stood, arms folded or akimbo, before some particular treasure.

Even the two able-seamen from Stornoway in the far-flung Hebrides appeared to enjoy the works of Rubens, El Greco, Renoir, Monet, Degas and others included in their tour. One Jack Tar, whose wife and children had been bombed out of their home in Westminster and are now in Wales, volunteered the opinion that the Museum is really "a nice place." Like the rest, he was at perfect liberty to attend a movie or go rowing in the Public Garden, but he preferred paintings and sculpture.

Few persons rattle off information about pictures more easily than Mr. Cunningham, but in two or three instances where he withheld a fact, his visitors supplied it. When he explained the differences between Flemish and Italian treatment of the Madonna, apropos of the Van der Weyden in the Museum, Commander Lowis, who is somewhat of a collector at home in Sussex, added that the Italian artist would have given his subject a halo. What would a Monet fetch now? Or a painting by Vincent van Gogh? The Navy proved itself a most congenial guest.

Toward the end of the trip, when told that a high stained glass window had been taken from a church in Hertfordshire, one of the men asked, "But why?" He was, it should be noted, feeling ready for his tea and was immediately cheered by the intimation that Dr. George H. Edgell, director of the Museum, was waiting in the basement for them, surrounded by platters of thin bread and butter, with plenty of cheese and strawberry jam.

Pearl Strachan

By a Staff Photographer

Viewing Houdon's Bust of Paul Jones

Lieut. George Williams and Roderick Macarthur, A. B., of H. M. S. California, British armed cruiser—two of the group entertained yesterday by officials of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Windsor Button Shop

BUTTONS

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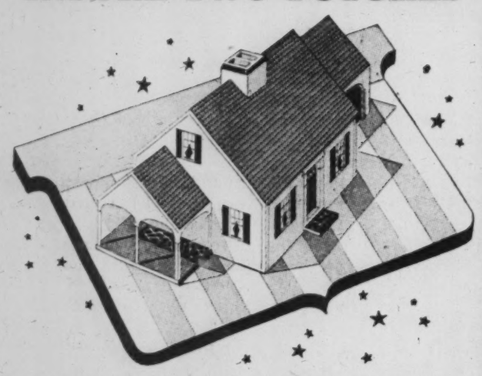

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BOSTON Edison COMPANY

(Twenty-first in a series of 36 pages)

What Happens to Conquered Peoples

A small group of college students studying international relations had invited an alumna, Miss Karen Andersen, whose parents still lived in Norway, to discuss with them the meaning of Nazi domination.

A member of the group who believed "wars never settle anything," opened the discussion by saying: "At present the subjected peoples of Europe are undergoing great hardships and even extreme cruelty, but in the end I think they will win their freedom. I am sure that courageous, freedom-loving nations always do. Such struggles come out all right in the end."

Question: Do you agree with that?

Answer: In part only. Many conquered nations have never won freedom again. Some have become free only after centuries of subjugation. Others have recovered liberty after but a few years under a foreign yoke.

Question: Do you think Hitler will stay in Norway for centuries?

Answer: No, but he came in by force and it may take a superior force to get him out.

Question: Does it always take force?

Answer: No. But in the past, history shows where force has been used effectively. Look at our Americas. The United States' hero is Washington. Mexico's hero is Juarez. South America's hero is Bolivar. All soldiers. It is by sacrifice that they and their peoples won freedom.

Question: But in the end, of course, it came out all right, didn't it? We all won freedom?

Answer: Who won freedom? Not the conquered peoples. In the Americas, for example, only remnants and wrecks of the people who were first conquered ever became free.

Cortez seized Mexico in 1519. It took him only a year. He left Cuba with about 700 men on Nov. 18, 1519, and entered the capital, Mexico City, with his victorious army on Nov. 18, the following year. He destroyed all Mexican states, plundered the wealth, exterminated the rulers, enslaved the masses, imposed a new language, founded a new nation. That old nation was submerged and isn't free even yet.

Question: I should consider Mexico an unusual case. Have not the other indigenous American nations done better?

Answer: No. Peru was conquered, laid waste and exploited by the Spanish conquerors even more ruthlessly. And look at San Domingo, where Columbus landed on his first voyage.

Question: What happened to San Domingo?

Answer: Columbus and his men found very mild and friendly Indians there but in a few years they all disappeared. Not one of their descendants is left on that island. That nation never was freed. Did everything come out all right there?

Question: In this case the conquered peoples were rather simple Indians. How about white people? They're different, aren't they? Don't they get free?

Answer: History can answer this question for us. Let us begin with the Jews. Their city state fell 1,871 years ago, after which they went into bondage or exile. They have never been united in an independent state since.

Question: But they are a unique case, aren't they?

Answer: Take the Poles. They constitute the fifth or sixth largest nation on the continent of Europe. Since the time of George Washington they have had barely 21 years of freedom. Since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, the Czechs, an exceedingly hardy and progressive people, have had 20 years of freedom.

Alexander destroyed the strength of Greece and robbed it of liberty in 338 B. C. Then came invasion by the Romans, the Goths, the Slavs, Albanians, Turks, so that Greece did not regain its freedom until after more than two millenniums had passed. Furthermore the Greece that fell was of Demosthenes, a country with a brilliant civilization, while the nation which emerged was of shepherds and peasants.

Question: Sometimes I think we lay too much stress on history. Times are different. Do you think Hitler can do to the Norwegians what the Hapsburgs did to the Czechs?

Answer: Why not? The Hapsburgs destroyed the Czech nobility and leaders. They gave foreigners enormous tracts of land which was, of course, the chief source of wealth. They maintained practically no schools for the Czechs and imposed a German administration. The Czechs that survived this ordeal remained illiterate peasants and humble artisans—helpless vassals of foreign masters.

Question: But could Hitler do these things?

Answer: It is not a question, "could he?" The fact is he is doing them. He imposes his kind of government on the conquered countries, he lays hands on vital sources of wealth, he exterminates the leaders, he takes workers from their homes and transplants them to Germany to work for the Germans. He lowers the standard of living.

And one more thing. Don't forget that the conquered nations are completely disarmed by the Germans and will remain so. Only Hitler and his warriors will have factories for arms. The peoples of the conquered countries are left defenseless, leaderless, uneducated, wretched—unable to free themselves.

Question: You draw a bleak picture. Is the future so hopeless for the conquered peoples?

Answer: It is not hopeless if all who love freedom co-operate in the defense of freedom. Tyrants come by force and force has been used to overthrow them. We who love freedom throughout the world have far more power at our disposal than Adolf Hitler. What we need is the courage to use it.

Question: Do you think the democratic nations have that courage?

Answer: Many of those in Europe are displaying heroism such as was never surpassed on that continent of heroes. England also has shown a determination that is excelled in no period of British history. I see that Americans, too, are awakening to defend the freedom which their fathers won.

Subjugated Peoples Struggle for Freedom

THREAT TO HITLER IS SEEN IN REVOLTS
Norway Warned to Comply With Nazi Rules or Starve
Revolt Swells in Europe
Norse Sabotage, Yugoslav Revolt, Czech Terrors Plague Nazis
Vatican Report Tells How Nazis Wipe Out Poles
40,000 Shot, 60,000 Jailed and 1,800,000 Slaves After 2 Years of Terror
NAZIS DISILLUSION 3 BALTIC NATIONS
Nazis Arrest 8849 in Paris
MARSEILLE, ONCE PRO-BRITISH, NOW A SUBDUED TOWN
Czechs and Yugoslavs Take the Lead in Striking at the Germans While They Are Engaged in Russia
NAZIS BLOCK CZECH ARMY REVOLT
Wholesale Greek Executions Reported As Refugees Reach Cairo by Rowboat
Nazis Order Norway's Citizens To Hand Over Wool Blankets
SERBS BATTLING FLAME-THROWERS

James Sawders

Headlines from current newspapers show the tide of revolt rising against Nazi tyranny. Center: A young girl of Lillehammar, dressed in the costume of the Gudbrandsdalen, the beautiful east central valley of Norway, one of the European countries now under the domination of Hitler.

Economic Conquest, a Nazi Objective

The victories of the German Army over the French opened the way for the Nazi economic conquest of that country. Control of the major industrial and financial enterprises passed into German hands while French luxuries, foods, military resources and objets d'art were transferred on a large scale to the Nazis. The story of the transition of French wealth to the Germans is discussed with clarity and in considerable detail in the book "France on Berlin Time," by Thomas Kernan.

This observer reports that the German plans for economic conquest of France and the Low Countries had been so well worked out in advance that on May 3, 1940, seven days prior to the opening of the Western campaign, a Nazi ordinance created a special money to be used by the Army in the territories to be conquered. With the defeat of France, the Germans issued another ordinance compelling the French to accept the new Reichskredits, or special marks, on an exchange basis of one mark for 20 francs. This paper mark was then bolstered by a third ordinance placing 200 articles for requisition at the direction of the Army. Thus a way was found for Germans to buy practically whatever they coveted with money which had no other backing than the power of German arms.

Seventeen months of German occupation has brought increasing dependency by the French upon the Nazis for the country's financial and industrial stability. Ownership or control of French economy is now entwined with the Nazi regime. The franc, French savings, insurance and other paper wealth more and more rest upon the new Reichskredits, the paper marks supported only by the success of German arms. Thus the Germans appear to have maneuvered Occupied France into the unenviable position where she would gain more economic benefits from a final Nazi victory than from Allied success over the Germans.

Poland

Of all the sad stories of countries under the Nazis, the story of Poland is the saddest. Poland has been plundered, divided, impoverished, enslaved. The country's

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

richest agricultural land, the territories containing almost the whole of Polish industry—particularly Polish Upper Silesia—have been annexed to the German Reich. The Government-General, the Polish state set up by the Nazis in what was central Poland, no longer makes even a pretense of political independence. Perhaps 1,000,000 Poles are now compelled to work in Germany.

"These Polish workers," says the Royal Institute of International Affairs, "are treated little better than slaves; their pay is the equivalent of 25 shillings (about $5) per month in addition to their food (which is less than Germany Army pay), and they are everywhere segregated from German workers and treated as inferiors. Other foreign workers fare better." Poles between the ages of 16 and 50 are liable to conscription for forced labor.

The confiscation of property in Poland has been widespread and not confined to state-owned wealth. In the parts of Poland annexed to Germany, all estates and industrial enterprises owned by Poles were confiscated although no valuation of these properties has been released in Germany.

Norway

Norway's record of resistance to Nazi oppression is a story of courage and bravery by Norwegians of all walks of life, from Supreme Court judges and Bishops of the State Church to common farmers and laborers. It includes the school boy, who, asked to write an essay on the neutral subject of the family cat, wrote: "When Haakon VII was King of Norway, all cats were happy."

Unrest in Norway has risen month by month since the occupation in April, 1940. One of the first developments which aroused opposition to the Nazis was the resignation of the justices of the Supreme Court on Dec. 12 in protest to a decree by Reichskommissar Josef Terboven which abolished the power of the court. Less than three months later came another sign of the impending revolt. Seven Bishops of the State Church signed a public letter expressing "concrete reasons for anxiety" at the state of affairs in Norway, at the "systematic violence" of the Quisling Storm Troopers, at the resignation of the Supreme Court, and "the interference with preachers' secrecy of oath."

Still another incident was the Quisling administration's attempt to dictate to the Norwegian Farmers' Association who should be its elected officers. The removal and arrest by German authorities of the chairman of the association provoked strong protest and brought the farmers into the nation-wide underground movement of resistance to the Nazis.

Labor also has joined the movement for resistance. In recent weeks there have been outbreaks of strikes in trade unions in Oslo and vicinity.

* * *

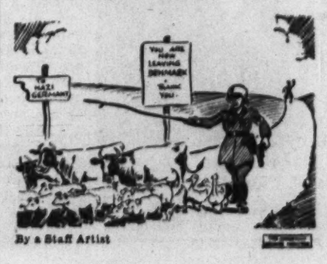
All Norwegians must surrender their wool blankets to the Germans on pain of a heavy fine or a prison sentence of three to five years, under one of the latest Nazi orders for the "new order" in Norway. The blankets, it was stated, will be paid for on an appraisal by the German Army.

Denmark

Germany takes the whole Danish production of butter, eggs, cheese and milk, and long ago drained the country of all food reserves. But do the Nazis pay for these goods? On this point Joachim Moesten, in an article in the July issue of "Foreign Affairs" writes that economic transactions between Germany and Denmark are a "mirage." It is not, he says, the Germans who really pay for the goods, but the Danes themselves. "Everything bought by the occupation authorities is paid for not in marks but in kroner. The Danish National Bank is forced to advance these kroner on behalf of the Reichsbank, which is supposed to settle the account after the war. . . . Germany at present owes nearly 1,500,000,000 kroner to the Danish National Bank. Some observers put the figure very much higher."

Greece

What news comes from Greece these days is not good news. The reports of what is going on in Greece since its surrender to the Germans are reports of suffering, want, deprivations and disorders. Practically no news of Greece comes direct; it comes almost wholly by circuitous routes: reports by Greek officials in Cairo and by Greeks escaping across the Mediterranean.



By a Staff Artist

Nazi Domination—What It Means

By Joseph C. Harsch

When Nazi battalions march to conflict they sing of a future triumph over the world. Such songs have long echoed throughout Germany and more recently over the continent of Europe.

How much do the Nazis mean by their boastful words?

Of course other nations have had their boastful songs in the past, which never meant in practice as much as they seemed to say. And of course nations have sometimes conquered others to the advantage of the conquered. Would the world really be so much worse off if the Germans did conquer it and become, at least for a time, "top dog"?

Of course it is perfectly true too, although we don't like to talk about it, that a lot of people in almost every country, including the democracies, think with some reason that they are unfairly treated or the victims of exploitation. Some such people are inclined to think that if Germany conquered their country they might be better off under new masters than under the old.

But would they? There are many men in France who once indulged in that kind of thinking. They listened to whispered German arguments that German rule meant peace and stability and order. Some French manufacturers were told that if Germany conquered France there would be no more trade unions and no more strikes to bother them. And some French workingmen were told that if Germany conquered France the workingmen would be protected against his employer. All these people who were impressed by such arguments helped Germany conquer France.

And what did they discover?

They discovered that Germany was not interested in the French manufacturer. Instead it was interested in stealing the Frenchman's factory. They discovered that Germany was not interested in the French workingman. Instead it was interested in making the French workingman produce tanks and guns and airplanes for the German armies at lower wages and longer hours of work and with no protection from a labor union. And all discovered that there was no peace, or order or stability in France.

Why?

What they all learned sooner or later was that Germany was interested only in one thing—Germans. When it comes to other countries and other peoples Germany has proven by its actions since the war began that it is not interested in reaction or revolution, in socialism or conservatism, in a better or more efficient world, but only in making other countries feed Germans and other peoples work for Germans.

They have applied this doctrine logically, coldly and efficiently in every conquered country. Germans have been put in control of government. But that is only the beginning. Germans have also been put into both ownership and control of every industry and every business worth owning or controlling. They are rapidly, and quite openly depressing all people in the conquered countries into solid masses of slave labor, under German overseers for German profit. The treatment varies, depending on economic considerations. The stated policy is to make the conquered peoples perform two primary functions; first to produce raw materials for the German nation, and second to consume the products of German industry. No rival is to be permitted to German industry. France, Belgium and Holland are being deindustrialized. They are to become nations of peasants. Czechoslovakia will remain industrialized, but it is being converted into a colony of German property owners and managers with the Czechs being permitted to live in their own country only as tillers of the soil and factory workers. The same, to an even more ruthless extent, applies to Poland.

Obviously the Germans do not plan to apply exactly the same system to the whole world. Their plan contains wide variations depending on circumstances. But the general blueprint remains the same. They intend to treat all of Africa and all of South America much as they now treat Poland. A top layer of imported Germans will run the politics, commerce and agriculture, using the entire non-Germanic population exclusively for labor. Only such industry will be permitted as does not compete with German industry.

The United States comes under the same formula, although its application would be modified. They contemplate governing it more indirectly through a new political ruling class constituted from elements sympathetic to Fascist government. They fully expect that the majority of people of German extraction will rise and take over government to this end. They obviously could not destroy all of American industry. But they would gradually stamp out all American industry which either competed with German products in world markets, or competed with products Germany wants to send into America. They would halt the advance of American industry. They would arbitrarily suppress many industries and heavily curtail others. They would take the profits of all those tolerated to Germany, for they would obtain majority stock ownership through the same methods being applied throughout Europe today. And all inventions and improvements in industrial technique would be arbitrarily acquired for German industry. American economy would be given a sharp turn back to agriculture and production of raw materials.

Apply the same thing to all of Asia, including Japan, and you have the picture of what Hitler intends to do to the world if he can gain control of it.

Burma Asks Britain to Pledge Self-Government

Premier in London tells part played to aid democracies — Plans visit to America.

By G. Delap Stevenson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 22 — Seeking assurance from Prime Minister Winston Churchill that Burma will have full dominion status after the war, the Hon. U. Saw, Burmese Premier, is in England now and shortly will go to the United States for an interview with President Roosevelt.

Since America joined with Britain in the Atlantic Charter laying down the goal of self-government for all nations, the Burmese Premier wishes to present the Burmese case in Washington and secure American sympathy. He is the first Far Eastern Premier in the British Commonwealth to come to Britain during the war as the dominion premiers of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand already have done.

In a special interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, he said the Burmese had been disappointed by reservations to the Atlantic Charter made by Mr. Churchill in respect to countries of the British Commonwealth which are approaching self-government through stages laid down by British policy. Premier Saw—the "U" in his name is the equivalent of the English "Mr."—said he was asking Mr. Churchill for a promise of full dominion status after the war.

Since 1937, Burma has had self-government in internal matters but Britain has kept control of defense fortifications, and currency. Burma, Premier Saw said, wished to remain in the Commonwealth but wished to be responsible for its own defense and foreign relations in partnership with England, in the same way as Australia and New Zealand. Burma, he said, was cooperating with Britain in the war, but there could not be the same enthusiasm unless the Burmese knew they would have self-government.

Mere Change in Rulers

Premier Saw said he thought Burma should fight for the democracies, but that there was a section of opinion in his country which maintained that unless there was a British promise of full dominion status it wouldn't matter if Germany won since they only would be changing the dominance of Britain for that of Germany.

Burma's elected ministry deals with the transit of American lend-lease materials for China over the Burma Road, and some annoyance has been caused the United States by transit charges alleged to be levied on this material. Premier Saw said these charges were stopped in mid-September before any lend-lease material actually arrived and, therefore, nothing had been paid on it. On the other hand, the Burmese Government, he pointed out, had to pay for extensions to quays and an increased customs staff and were giving this as a contribution to the war effort.

This correspondent formed the impression that U Saw and the Burmese were not fully alive to the seriousness of the war. Asked what he thought about Japan, U Saw replied that naturally Japanese action caused anxiety but he explained that the Burmese were not vigorously anti-Nazi since, as Buddhists, they were not given to enmities.

The Burmese seem more concerned with their position as regards Britain than with the Nazi war. They claim they have even a stronger case for the promise of Dominion status immediately after the war than India has since they point to themselves as a united people with no religious and caste divisions such as exist in India. They also claim that they have worked loyally and successfully for their present democratic government. U Saw asserted that Burma is 65 per cent literate compared to 10 per cent in India.

Struck by British Unity

U Saw is struck by the unity of the British people in the war effort. He has visited a bomber station and is to see other aspects of the war here. With him he has an able adviser in Tin Tut, a Burmese educated in England who was formerly a high official in the Government of India at Delphi.

U Saw has been Premier since September, 1940, and heads an advanced Nationalist Government. Before this, Burma was governed by a coalition which included moderate elements. There appears, however, to be little difference among the Burmese parties in their attitude toward Britain.

This is U Saw's first visit to England and the United States. He was a lawyer and editor of a leading Burmese-language paper before taking office and was Minister of Agriculture and Forests before attaining the Premiership.

Ewing Galloway; Dorien Leigh; Ace Williams; © Pix

Nation Noted for Its Road to China

Upper: Scene in Mandalay Maha Lawka Maya Zain is considered one of the finer architectural gems of the country. Lower left: Two court ladies of Shan walk on the lawns of the Grand Haw. These Burmese ladies combine the grace and dignity of Oriental tradition with modern culture. Lower right: Rangoon, one of the busiest ports of Burma.

Tojo's First Name Hideki—Not Eiki

The name of Japan's new Premier is Hideki Tojo—not Eiki Tojo. The Japanese Foreign Office has taken occasion to clear up the question of usage involved in the General's first name. For the Japanese character with which the name is written has two alternate pronunciations. General Tojo prefers, and uses, "Hideki." Thus his full name is pronounced Hee-day-kee Toh-shoh.

Italy Rations Clothing

ROME, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Government announced today that the sale of clothing and textiles, suspended since Sept. 29, would be resumed Nov. 1 under a rationing system.

The Textile Products Guild expressed confidence that Italy's supply of raw materials and its production of textile fibers would be sufficient to meet the needs of the Nation.

An order by Premier Mussolini, meanwhile, returned all public and semi-public offices to a six-hour schedule such as was followed last winter to save fuel for heating and lighting. This winter the offices will be open from 9 a. m., to 3 p. m., instead of 8 a. m., to 2 p. m., as they were last winter.

The Premier also replaced the head of Italian industrial workers in the second shakeup in labor leadership within a week. He appointed Giuseppe Landi, who had been head of the Fascist Corporation of Banking and Insurance Workers, to replace Pietro Capoferri as President of the Confederation of Industrial Workers.

Adolf Hitler's trade expert, Dr. Karl Clodius, has joined Dr. Walther Funk, German Minister of Economics, in conferences in Rome on "important and complex economic problems" facing Germany and Italy.

Dr. Clodius conferred with Rafaello Riccardi, Italy's Foreign Exchange Minister, in a continuation of talks which Dr. Funk began Oct. 21.

Dr. Clodius came here from Greece, which the Germans and Italians have undertaken to supply with food, machinery, and raw materials.

Women in RAF Forecast

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Lord Strabolgi, chief labor whip in the House of Lords, expressed the belief today that women would be flying in "operational aircraft" in Britain's air force "before very long," but authoritative quarters said women would never be called upon to pilot war planes.

They said the RAF training plan was producing ample male pilots and women were needed only in the auxiliary transport service to fly planes from factories to bases.

However, women are moving increasingly into what the British call "front line" jobs.

Several barrage ballons, including one which was operated by men, are now staffed by women. They operate radio locators, listening posts for air raid defense and help plot the course of attacking planes.

Women have been used to ferry new aircraft and one of these was the American Jacqueline Cochran who flew a bomber from Canada to Britain. Amy Mollison, noted British aviatrix, was killed in a ferry plane crash last winter.

Ohio State Team Wins Top Dairy Honors in Canada

TORONTO, Oct. 22 (AP)—Ohio State University dairy products judging team won the 1941 championship of the annual students national contest in judging dairy products here at the International Dairy Industries Exposition, it is announced.

Teams from 21 universities and colleges in the United States and one team from Canada, the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, took part in the contest which consisted of judging different types of milk, ice cream, butter, and cheese.

Three dairy industrial fellowships, awarded by the Dairy Industries Supply Association, went to the teams from Ohio State University, University of Connecticut, and to Michigan State College.

University of Connecticut won two of the five events, the ice-cream and butter contests.

The contest was supervised by William White of the United States Department of Agriculture.

U. S. Engineers Sought by Britain For Road Building

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The British Government has approached the United States on formation of a large-scale road and railway-making organization of American engineers, Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary said today.

He said the aim would be to give the Allies a constructive force comparable to the great Todt organization which constructed Germany's mammoth fortifications on the Western Front and the military highway system.

A "full and generous" response was said to have been received from the United States.

Mr. Eden said that such an organization, making use of both men and materials from the United States, would be immensely important in view of British-Russian communications through Iran.

Britain and the United States already were reported co-operating in work on a rail line through that Middle Eastern kingdom to Southern Russia.

Stevens Institute Group On Tour of Factories

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 22—More than 100 students and members of the faculty of Stevens Institute of Technology are today on an annual tour of inspection of manufacturing plants in Eastern States.

Japan Seen As a Possible 'Peacemaker'

TOKYO, Oct. 22 (AP)—Japan is ready to use its influence to "bring others into the realm of peace" and is "the only powerful nation capable of doing something constructive" in that respect, the Foreign Office-controlled Japan Times and Advertiser said today.

The paper pointed out that Japan was in a position to deal with the Axis Powers as well as with their adversaries, but failed to say whether its desire to promote peace referred merely to the Pacific or to the world as a whole.

Foreign observers, however, were immediately reminded of an exchange last spring between Yosuke Matsuoka, then Japanese Foreign Minister, and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, which was interpreted in London as a Japanese offer to mediate in the European war.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill turned thumbs down on any talk of peace at that time, and Mr. Matsuoka later denied emphatically that he had put forth any mediation offer.

The Times and Advertiser urged foreign nations to "forget their suspicions" with regard to Japan's intentions and said its ambitions for expansion in the Far East should not be interpreted necessarily as dreams of conquest.

"Japan never has gone back on her commitments to the world," the paper declared, "and is just as honest and dependable in this hour when she says peace is her objective."

The repeated emphasis on Japan's peaceful intentions was interpreted generally as indicating its desire to continue negotiations with Washington for settlement of differences with the United States.

Most Japanese newspapers, nevertheless, remained highly critical of what was described as "encirclement activities" by the United States, and declared that a successful conclusion of the negotiations depended entirely upon Washington.

"If the United States persists in misunderstanding Japan's attitude, then Japan does not desire to continue useless negotiations which are just a waste of time and effort," said Nichi Nichi.

Oil Development Stressed in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia —Wartime development of new sources of oil production in regions free from enemy attack, such as Western Canada, is a primary responsibility upon the powers fighting the Axis, according to a paper by Joseph S. Irwin, Alberta geologist, read to the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy's divisional meeting here.

"No single more effective blow for self-preservation can be wielded by the democracies than to develop quickly and fully the oil resources of those areas least developed and farthest removed from the possibility of enemy capture," stated Mr. Irwin in the course of a critical review of Canadian oil expansion.

Only 47 of 3,800 Survived Heroic Defense of Calais

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Only 47 men returned to Britain from the epic defense of Calais by 3,000 British and 800 French soldiers, the War Office disclosed today in an unofficial account of the five-day struggle that preceded the retreat from Dunkirk.

The action, described by the novelist, Maj. Eric Linklater, served to give Dunkirk defenses a chance to organize. It was led by Brigadier C. Nicholson.

After heavy fighting and bombardment, with the town in flames, the War Office sent Brigadier Nicholson this message:

"Every hour you continue to exist is of the greatest help to the B. E. F. The Government therefore decided that you must continue to fight. We have the greatest possible admiration for your splendid stand."

The account went on:

"The Germans were in a fever of impatience to take the town and with their panzer divisions to drive on to Dunkirk and enclose our retreating army. But riflemen were holding that deadly sweep; the tip of the scythe had struck a stone."

The Germans, under a flag of truce, demanded that Brigadier Nicholson surrender but he refused and the bombardment was resumed.

"Wave after wave of dive-bombers attacked the citadel, the quays and the blazing streets of the old town. We had no tanks left, and off shore destroyers and air attacks were only at intervals able to counter-bombard and neutralize the German batteries. Our defensive position fell in ruins and the enemy used tanks in close fighting from street to street," the account reads.

The Germans gradually moved in and small parties which hoped to escape during the night found that darkness had disappeared before the blaze of fires.

The Germans were too tired to mop up effectively and on the fifth night a signal light was seen by a patrol ship which entered the harbor and took off 47 men. A naval landing party met only the challenge of the German sentries.

"No one seems to have come back who can tell about the actual fighting in the town itself," the account says. "Until all their strength was spent and their last round fired, the riflemen fought on against enormous odds and they could have had no hope of help or of victory. But in the foul heat of the burning town, they fought with unfailing courage and by the fury of their death struggle they held back from Dunkirk the claw of the German attack."

Brigadier Nicholson is among the missing. The last message from his wireless transmitter came to Dover at 4:30 p. m. on the fourth day of the battle. It was a plea for more guns.

New Turkish Bans To Prevent Spying

ANKARA Turkey, Oct. 21 (Delayed) (AP)—The Council of Ministers has ordered that all travelers passing through border defense zones be escorted, and instituted a wide variety of other measures to protect Turkey against espionage.

Espionage activity has been increasing, the Ministers said, prompting their action which included a ban on touring Turkey afoot or by horse, the barring of cameras and field glasses in frontier districts and alteration of schedules so trains will pass through restricted zones by night.

Travel will be allowed only by motor vehicle or train.

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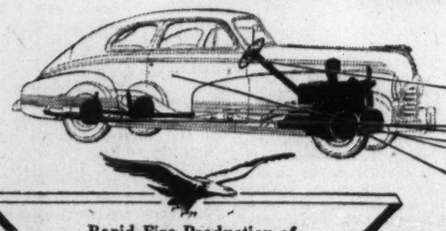

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Canadian Wage, Price Law Embarrassing to Henderson?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, and Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics and OPM official, have made prompt studies of the new Canadian wage and price control measure scheduled to go into effect Nov. 15, indicating the importance, and possible embarrassment they see in the development at this juncture.

Just at a time when Mr. Henderson and the Administration have taken the ground that overall price controls are a mistake, and that no ceilings should be placed on wages, the Dominion of Canada has gone ahead and announced a program of such controls.

The situation is made the more delicate since the House Banking Committee, after almost three months of indecision, has just decided to conclude its hearings on the Henderson plan. The Henderson plan calls for a selective price control measure, which leaves wages out of the picture. It is contrasted to the plan of Bernard Baruch, head of the 1918 War Industries Board, which recommended for an overall ceiling on prices, wages and rents. The New Canadian plan, announced to everyone's apparent surprise in Washington last week, seems much closer to the Baruch plan than to the Henderson plan. Hence it may reopen an old controversy in Washington and drag up arguments all over again.

Quick Survey Made

Mr. Henderson has sent three of his assistants to Canada for a quick survey of the system, as further indication of the importance attached to it.

The great difference between Canada and the United States, according to Dr. Lubin, who promptly issued a formal statement on the matter before the House Committee Monday is that Canada has attained full employment, and has reached a more advanced point in war production than the United States, and must check its ordinary consumption if war production is to be further expanded. The United States has not reached this point and does not need such drastic steps, according to Dr. Lubin's implicit conclusion.

"Canada, with full employment, had to take people from the farms and out of small business and get them into production," Dr. Lubin reports. "She was forced into that position because she now has to make things which she formerly bought from Great Britain. She is devoting almost half of everything she makes to the war effort. With those conditions and with less than 1,000,000 people employed in her factories, she has done nothing radically new. She has extended the wages to the small industries that she applied to the defense industries about a year ago, but she has opposed fixing a ceiling through a price administration. Canada has recognized that wages should not be treated as prices, and that the administration of that end of the act should be in the hands of a group which has included in it representatives of the workers and representatives of the employers."

Almost Full Employment

In the whole of Canada in July only 47,591 registrants for jobs were unplaced, Dr. Lubin reports. "Canada has obtained almost full employment."

"Efforts to stabilize wages," he said, "were preceded for more than a year by a comprehensive program carried out by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board for checking the increases in cost of living and in wholesale prices established Sept. 3, 1939."

Down to the present only defense industries have been brought under wage controls. The highest rates of pay from 1926 to 1940 are taken as a standard in deciding what is "fair and reasonable." If a particular wage is considered abnormal or unfair, a board can recommend adjustments. In addition, a cost-of-living bonus is given, consisting of a flat increase of 25 cents a week for each increase of one per cent in the cost of living above August, 1939. This bonus is the same no matter what the worker's weekly wage, large or small.

The new announcement, just promulgated, extends this system to non-defense industries, as of Nov. 15, according to Dr. Lubin.

British Navy Shells Axis Guns Attacking Tobruk

WITH BRITISH WARSHIPS EAST OF TOBRUK, Libya, Oct. 22 (AP)—British warships blasted German long-range artillery in the western desert in a surprise night bombardment last night, pumping hundreds of shells into the enemy batteries.

The warships, sweeping close along the shore east of Tobruk, loosed broadsides of high explosive shells shortly after midnight.

All the projectiles fell in the target area seriously damaging, if not destroying, the heavy German guns which for weeks have been throwing eight-inch shells into the British garrison at surrounded Tobruk.

Navy officers described the bombardment as "successful," removing at least temporarily one of the sources of enemy fire power in the western desert.

The Navy's sudden shelling of the enemy base between Salum and Tobruk was the heaviest since the battlefleet plopped a thousand tons of steel into Tripoli April 23.

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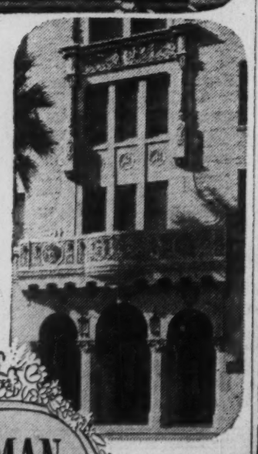

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Antiques: A Colonial Drawing Room

Settings of Verplanck mansion added to American Wing of Metropolitan Museum.

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

History comes alive and periods are seen playing their specific rôles in the unceasing continuity of development when we are given opportunity to glimpse the environments in which the human beings of whom we read experienced their private and some of the public adventures.

The American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, recently has added a new one to its stimulating series of restored apartments. This is the Samuel Verplanck drawing room, which in the last quarter of the 1700s, in a handsome brick mansion at 3 Wall Street, New York, provided the background for a distinguished social life.

While the British held the City in the Revolutionary War, this drawing room witnessed the presence of British officers who occupied the house.

Upon entering, it is pleasant to be introduced to the strong, patrician features of our host, as disclosed in a masterly portrait by Copley. In a document of his day, Samuel Verplanck is described as "Merchant, Gentleman, Citizen of New York, Burgher of Amsterdam, and Governor of King's College."

He was a great-great-grandson of Abraham Verplanck, who came to North America from Holland in 1636, and a son of Gilliam, from whom he inherited the house. Born in 1739, Samuel graduated in 1758 in the first class at King's College, now Columbia University. Then he went to Amsterdam to study banking in the counting-house of his uncle, Daniel Crommelin, and there he met and married his cousin, Judith Crommelin, "a spinster under age."

One regrets that Copley did not perpetuate Mrs. Verplanck's features also, for we doubt not she was a gay and accomplished hostess. Of this we are assured—that her liberal dowry, added to the Verplanck fortune, made natural the amenities and elegances of the period. All that this room, which once shaped itself under her touch, now gives us specifically of Judith, is her wedding dress of sprigged brocade, which hangs in a closet beside the ample wedding waistcoat of her young husband.

Furniture Gives Clue To Tastes of Owners

Of their tastes and habits, however, much may be read in the decorations. The furniture is Chippendale in a New York interpretation which, faithful to Manhattan's early history, contributes to the English design a liberality and boldness of Dutch proportions and curves.

Owing to the uniformity of their style, it is believed that the high-back settee, the wing chair, the six side chairs, the two stools, the tea table, and the gaming table were all produced in the shop of one New York cabinetmaker whose name is not established.

The upholstered pieces wear fresh coverings of rich wool damask in canary yellow, thought to be Flemish, which had been preserved as yardage in the Verplanck family for 150 years. The same material is used for window curtains, whose design is copied from contemporary paintings and drawings showing how windows were draped by pre-Revolutionary upholsterers.

A Colonial home of this importance needed also a few imports, and we find that the two most notable pieces in the drawing room were brought over from England. These are a secretary in the Queen Anne style, gorgeously japanned in red and gold, and a looking glass whose gilded frame is worked in a Chippendale design.

It was the period of the "China Trade," and export porcelain was an essential in a house of cultured taste. Accordingly, in a wall cupboard with scalloped shelves painted vermilion, are set forth pieces from a dinner service of Chi'en Lung porcelain in famille rose decoration.

Tea Set Was Gift From Lord William Howe

The tea set, on the other hand, is French and was the gift of Lord William Howe, a friend and frequent visitor, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Verplanck signed, later on, the Declaration of Association and Union against Great Britain. When his town house was occupied by Loyalist officers, he and his family withdrew to their country home, Mount Gulian, in Fishkill Landing, N. Y., in which American troops were quartered.

Metropolitan Museum of Art

On Exhibition in Metropolitan Museum

Upper: A corner of the drawing room from the New York pre-Revolution home of Samuel Verplanck (1739-1820), recently installed in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, gift of the original owner's descendents. Lower left: Silver water kettle with stand and burner, ornamented with pattern in relief, English; about 1763. Lower right: Red and gold japanned Queen Anne secretary, originally in same house. English; early 1800's.

This country home of the Verplancks survived until 1831, when it was destroyed by fire.

To build a consistent setting for these Verplanck heirlooms, the Museum was fortunate in securing a room from a house near Newburgh, N. Y., built by the second Cadwallader Colden, in 1767. It illustrates a style which came in at just that time, substituting for the completely paneled room one whose fireplace end alone was paneled, and whose remaining walls wore wood dados and cornices, and in this case, a window-seat. The wood throughout has been painted a bright, clear blue.

The furnishings are largely the gifts of John Bayard Rodgers Verplanck and James De Lancey Verplanck, from the home of their ancestors, Samuel and Judith Verplanck. Other heirlooms have been presented for the room by nine other members of the Verplanck family.

Sales of Antiques

New York

Early American and English furniture, American glass, wares of Staffordshire, Bristol lustred and Liverpool transfer-printed, make up outstanding groups at the two sales announced for the afternoons of Oct. 24 and 25, at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, 30 East 57 Street, New York.

At the same place on the afternoons of Oct. 30 and 31 there will be sold French, Italian, English and American furniture of the 1700s; and fine porcelains, tapestries and rugs from New York and Long Island estates.

The afternoon session of Saturday, Nov. 1 will be taken by the sale of the Herbert D. Robbins collection assembled some years ago in Europe for furnishing his former New York residence at 1034 Fifth Avenue. The furniture is mostly Louis XV or XVI in character, the numerous articles by or after leading French registered cabinet makers (ébénistes) of the 1700s.

Proving how completely the skills of nearly two centuries ago have been carried on in France up to this generation, several pieces in this sale are copies of Reisener's and Oeben's masterpieces in the Louvre. Suitable complement to all these are other furnishings—paintings, porcelains, table china, silver, textiles, and rugs. Public exhibition during weekdays begins Oct. 25, for these three sales.

Early Glassmaking

Boston

Dr. George Hanfmann, Harvard University professor, opened the 1941-42 program for the National Early American Glass Club when he spoke on ancient glass at their meeting held Oct. 8, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The speaker located his subject in Egypt, Biblical lands, Greece, and Rome, and stated that this ancient world knew all the essential technical processes of glass making, so that the advances made in the 1800s in Europe and America were improvements rather than new processes.

The actual discovery of glass is a controversial fact, but it is known that the Egyptians discovered how to make a vitreous glaze and later advanced to making glass over a core. About 2000 B. C., glass mosaics were being made in the Nile valley and later in the Empire Period, sixteenth to eleventh centuries, B. C., under Thothmes III, glass suddenly appeared in many forms. Slides showed examples from this period, cups, bottles and jars, plain in form but beautiful in shape.

In the palace of Ikhnaton (Amenhotep IV) at Amarna, glass-making shops have been found among the ruins. Specimens were oil and perfume flasks of polychrome glass and vases of dark glass threaded in light and reheated, which remind one of the later "Nailsea" flasks. Glassmaking never died out in Egypt, from those remote times up through the ages the thread of glassmaking has continued.

The speaker then turned to Biblical lands, and there again found glassmaking developed from glaze making. In the mound at Ur vases have been found which prove that glassmaking was known there also at a very early date. A slide showed a vase from the palace of King Sargon (722-705 B. C.), at Khorsabad.

Before 2000 B. C., strong feudal rulers, kings mentioned by Homer many years later, lived in the splendor of prehistoric Greece which was uncovered by a Swedish expedition. From excavations there came over 4,000 glass beads and plaques of cobalt blue which ornamented the helmet of a king. These bits of glass bore designs showing one of the earliest representations of Europa and the Bull.

Greeks seem to have been curious and inventive about almost everything except glass, which their traders brought from Egypt. In some cases it was imitated, but had a meager life until the advent of Alexander the Great, after which the glass industry became of importance. The technique of "millefiori" had been introduced by this time and beautiful examples were made in this late Hellenistic period.

Cameo glass, made by cutting through layers of different colors, was introduced and many examples of the first century A. D. were found in the ruins of Pompeii. A small fragment in the museum collection showed Heracles hunting the Cyrenian stag, cut in intaglio technique away from a blue background.

Glass blowing had been discovered in Syria, and vessels were formed by hand or blown into a mold. Under Rome, glass was considered very precious and the rulers saw to it that it was kept that way. The iridescent quality of ancient specimens is accidental, really a form of decomposition that has taken place while they were buried.

Examples shown on the slides demonstrated that glass painting was widely used by the Romans, even to the extent of manufacturing souvenir flasks for visitors to take home to Portugal, after a visit to the Bay of Naples. Engraving and cutting were both known, also the art of gilding, though they were not used commonly.

Rude conquerers despoiled Rome, and glass made during the Empire has in some cases proved more enduring than its architectural structures.

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Argentina Stands With U. S. To Prevent Nazi Domination

By Roland Hall Sharp
Latin-American Specialist of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The Argentine people stand with the United States and will fight at the side of other free nations, if necessary, to prevent Nazi domination of the world, according to members of an official mission from Buenos Aires.

Raul Damonte Taborda, Chairman of the Argentine Commission that has torn the covering from Nazi plots, today conferred with Representative Dies (D) of Texas on his similar work in this country.

So Argentina, until recently dominated by conservative elements which obstructed any tangible collaboration with the United States, took another long stride in the growing solidarity of the two most highly developed American Nations.

Sure Nazis Won't Win

Adolfo Lanus, a member of the Argentine anti-Nazi Committee, spoke with animation when asked if he and his colleagues had any concern over what the Nazis might do to their country in revenge for their resistance:

"We have no fear of them, Señor, for we are convinced they cannot win this war. Even if they conquer Russia, we are sure they will go down. But in any event, the great majority of the Argentine people oppose Nazilsm in principle, and are willing to stand on their convictions."

Dr. Americo Ghioldi, a member of the Argentine Socialist Party—it played a leading part in starting the Nazi investigation—confirms this basic attitude of the Argentine people.

"We have among us those in high places who are inclined to go along with the Nazis," said Dr. Ghioldi, "but they do not represent the great current of our national opinion. The Argentine people are profoundly democratic. Unfortunately we have a small oligarchy that resists the democratic instincts of the people in orde rto keep control in their own hands."

Little Nazi Strength

Even so, the reports of the anti-Argentine investigation have been approved by all but one member of the Chamber of Deputies, Dr. Ghioldi points out. The one dissenter belongs to the Conservative Party. The Radicals, who have 78 members in a Chamber of 158, and the Socialists, whose five votes give these two parties a majority control, are ardently anti-Nazi.

The Conservatives are broken into factions, but due to the interests they represent, they manage to keep their hands on the governmental reins.

A majority in all parties, including the Conservatives, is said by Dr. Ghioldi to oppose Naziism. The issue is not drawn along party lines. Some individuals in all of the parties, but mostly on the Conservative side, favor different degrees of totalitarianism. Many of them oppose alien systems, but advocate their own brands of absolute or nearly absolute dictatorship.

Dr. Ghioldi himself is not a member of the Anti-Nazi Committee. In addition to Señor Damonte Taborda and Señor Lanus, the only other member here is Fernando de Prat Guy.

Gift for Roosevelt

These three presented to President Roosevelt a specially bound volume of reports made to the Argentine Congress. Four reports have been made so far, and others are to follow.

President Roosevelt congratulated them on their work, and said he hoped again to visit Buenos Aires.

The ladies of the visiting party enjoyed a visit yesterday with Mrs. Roosevelt. Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, entertained them at luncheon while their husbands were lunching on Capitol Hill as guests of Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives.

Politics is by no means the only interest of the visitors. Their program has been arranged to allow ample time for artistic and cultural tastes to be satisfied. In the National Gallery of Art yesterday afternoon, they lingered before the canvases of Rafael, Rembrandt, and the great Spanish artist, Velasquez.

Visit G-Men

Men of the party, and their sons ranging from small boys to young men, took special interest in their visit to the FBI, where G-men train for their exciting work. An impressive display of gunfire was staged in the basement rifle range, with "tommy guns" spouting fire as tracer bullets sped to their target.

Señor Damonte Taborda inquired closely into every phase of the work, and requested that copies of FBI literature be sent to members of the visiting commission.

In such ways—political, cultural, technical—the solidarity of the American republics moves forward every day.

While there is much uncertainty and some confusion that is due in large part to the newness of what is being done in a hurry, there can be no doubt to an impartial observer that the Americas are on the march.

A comparison shows striking advances since 1938, when the first Argentines were raising their voices—and not being heeded—for investigation of the Nazis.

Diplomatic Relations Resumed By Mexico and Great Britain

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 22 (AP)—Great Britain and Mexico resumed diplomatic relations last night after a lapse since 1938 resulting from the Cardenas Administration's expropriation of oil properties in Mexico.

The announcement was made by Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla as the climax of long and friendly negotiations undertaken by the incumbent President, Manuel Avila Camacho.

"The Governments of Mexico and Great Britain," Señor Padilla said in a formal statement, "desiring to normalize diplomatic relations interrupted between them in 1938, and firmly convinced that the renewal of these relations will not only redound to the benefit of the sincere friendship which binds the countries they represent, are happy to announce that, beginning today, they have re-established their respective Legations in London and this Capital."

Mexico severed diplomatic relations with Britain May 13, 1938, following three stiff British notes of protest against Mexican expropriation of British-owned oil properties March 18, 1938, and failure to pay an installment on British claims for damages growing out of revolutions between 1910 and 1920.

Several times since then Britain had refused overtures for resumption of relations, but last Sept. 3 Señor Padilla said a resumption could be expected soon. He would not say then whether the expropriation controversy had been settled, declaring he was speaking "only of diplomatic matters."

Last night's announcement made no reference to the oil expropriation problem, involving British holdings reputedly worth $25,000,000.

A similar issue with United States oil companies has figured prominently in current negotiations in Washington for a settlement, and it was regarded here as possible that the basis for renewal of diplomatic relations might have been laid in Washington.

There was speculation here that T. Iford Rees, British Consul General, might be designated Minister to Mexico. There was no indication who might be named Mexican Minister to London.

Cheers in Commons

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today amid cheers that Mexico and Great Britain had agreed to resume diplomatic relations and appoint ministers without delay.

Mr. Eden declined to answer a question whether the British Government would take up "the question of release of a large number of German internes in Mexico."

He made it clear, however, that Britain would not recede from her position in the oil expropriation dispute which caused a breach between the British and Mexican Governments in 1938.

Texas Schools Bar Useless History or Geography Book

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Texas Board of Education contracted for delivery of $2,000,000 worth of textbooks for public schools next year but no histories or geographies were among them.

World turmoil convinced the officials new history or geography texts would be outmoded by the time of delivery. Still in use are those adopted by the board in 1938.

Students of current history should read the newspapers, advised President Ben Oneal.

Skipper Says Guilty To Espionage Charge

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Carl Herman Schroetter, former Miami, Fla., charter boat captain, pleaded guilty in Federal Court Oct. 20 to an indictment charging him with conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act.

The Government charged Mr. Schroetter was a member of a spy ring allegedly headed by Kurt Frederick Ludwig, reputed master spy. Previously Mr. Schroetter pleaded innocent and was held in $25,000 bail.

Judge Samuel Mandelbaum set Nov. 20 for sentencing, the date on which Mr. Ludwig, Hans Pagel, Frederick Edward Schlosser, and Mrs. Helen Pauline Mayer alleged members of the ring, are to go on trial.

They are charged specifically with gathering national defense information for transmission to representatives of the German Reich in Spain and Portugal.

Giant Tanker Slides Down Ways

KEARNY, N. J., Oct. 22 (AP)—One of the world's largest oil tankers was launched at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. yards here yesterday when the 17,650-ton Patrick J. Hurley slid down the ways. The vessel has a capacity of 5,460,000 gallons and is expected to exceed the previous speed record for ships of its type.

The tanker was launched 36 days ahead of schedule despite a 19-day strike at the shipyards before the Navy took control on Aug. 25. It is one of 10 such ships being built for the Sinclair Refining Company.

The Hurley, named after President Hoover's Secretary of War, is the first of four under contract at the Kearny yards at a cost of $2,500,000 each.

The unusual speed of the Hurley will assure delivery of 12,500,000 gallons of fuel monthly from Texas Gulf loading ports to the Eastern Seaboard, company officials said.

The ship's schedule calls for seven round trips every three months.

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Nazi State Church Proposed With Christianity Abolished

Details of a National Socialist church program in the form of a preliminary party memorandum have become available to neutral sources in Europe. Although there is no evidence of official adoption of the plan, the following cabled summary provides an interesting insight into the more extremist Nazi views toward religion.

A Nazi new National Church supplanting by force all other churches within the German Reich, has been projected by Alfred Rosenberg, one of the chief theory-makers of the Nazi Party.

Designed more along military than religious lines, the new church would become the chief symbol of an intensified drive to abolish the remaining vestiges of Christianity from Germany. The Bible would be superseded by Mein Kampf; other symbols of the church by a sword.

Although announcement of the plan—like that of similar plans advanced by Dr. Rosenberg—by no means portends its definite fulfilment, it nevertheless marks the course of Nazi thinking. It shows the determination of Naziism to use all means to subjugate its constituents, or as the new program proposes, "to gain possession of the last German soul."

Program Outlined

The all-inclusive church, referred to as N. R. (Nationale Reichskirche) in the Rosenberg memorandum, is provided for in a 30-point program outlining its functions and tenets. The platform, in free translation, is as follows:

1. The National Reich Church [Nazionale Reichskirche] claims with all decisiveness the sole right and sole power over all churches within the German Reich's boundaries; declares them as National Reich Churches of Germany.

2. The German people must not serve N. R., but N. R. serves exclusively solely one doctrine: race and folk.

3. The activities of N. R. are limited to territorial boundaries of the Reich and its "colonies."

4. "N. R. forces no German to belong," but "N. R. is ready to do all in its power to gain possession of the last German soul." Furthermore N. R. will not tolerate other churches or church-like organizations and clubs, especially those with international connections or government.

5. N. R. is determined unswervingly and by all means to annihilate Christian faith, which "though foreign to our being and character was imported to Germany in the tragic year 1800."

6. No fundamental changes in the construction of the present churches will be undertaken for "they represent German folk property, German kultur and are part of the historical process and development of our people. They must be evaluated and preserved as German folk property."

7. There will be no scribes [Schriftgelehrter], pastors, chaplains or clergy in N. R. and only National Reich orators are to have the right to speak.

8. N. R. ceremonies will take place on Saturday evenings only with festive illuminations.

9. In N. R. German men, women and boys and girls will unitedly pledge themselves to the Nazi conception of God.

Unification Basic Aim

10. N. R. will unswervingly work toward inevitable unification with the state. N. R. must subordinate itself to the state as a serving member. On this basis N. R. demands the immediate transference of all property of all churches and confessions to the state. It also forbids future churches to obtain possession of the smallest dot of German land or that such be given them. For "it is not the church which conquers and cultivates land and soil but exclusively the German state and the German people."

11. N. R. orators may never be "those who today with cunning and treachery emphasize the absolute necessity of the maintenance of Christian teachings in Germany; for they lie not only to themselves but to the German people, merely for the sake of a job and their bread."

12. N. R. orators are to be state officials under the law for state officials.

13. N. R. demands that printing and delivery of the Bible immediately be stopped in Germany as well as the further appearance of Sunday papers, writings, lectures and books with churchly content.

14. N. R. will guard with the utmost strictness against importation of Bibles and Christian religious literature into Germany.

15. N. R. declares that henceforth "our people's greatest document and book will be our Führer's 'Mein Kampf.' N. R. is conscious that this book contains not only the greatest but, much more, the purest and truest ethics for the present and future life of our people."

16. N. R. "unswervingly dedicates itself with all its strength to make the book 'Mein Kampf' popular and cause every German to guide his life according to this book."

17. N. R. demands that the number of pages and the contents of the book in the future, in whatever form it may appear, correspond to the present popular edition.

18. N. R. removes from all altars the crucifix, the Bible, and all holy pictures.

19. On the altars of N. R. "will be our all-holy book 'Mein Kampf' and on its left a sword consecrating our German people to the same token of God.

Orators Must Explain Book

20. N. R. orators must explain the book during N. R. ceremonies according to their conscience and abilities.

21. N. R. recognizes no forgiveness of sins. N. R. represents the viewpoint, and will repeatedly profess it, that sin is inexorably avenged by the iron and unsubvertable laws of nature.

22. N. R. rejects the baptism of German children both with water and the ritual of the Holy Ghost.

23. Parents of a newborn German child must go before the altar only to repeat a German vow in the following words:

For the man, "I swear by God this holy oath that I, the father of this child, and my wife are probably of Aryan descent. As a father I swear to rear the child in the German spirit for the German people.

For the woman, "I swear by God this holy oath that I. [name] bore my husband this child, that my husband, the father of this child, and I, the mother, are probably of Aryan descent. As a mother, I swear to raise this child in the German spirit for the German people." Only on the basis of this German vow is a diploma to be delivered for a new citizen.

24. N. R abolishes confirmation, confirmation instruction, communion and communion instruction.

Places of Education

Places of education are the family, the school, the German "Jungvolk," and the Hitler Youth Bund for German girls.

25. In order to make graduation exercises especially ceremonious, N. R. is placed at the disposal of the various youth organizations on State Youth Day, the Friday before Easter. On this day only the leaders of these organizations will speak.

26. The marriage of German men and women is to take place with a repetition of the oath of loyalty with the right hand on the sword. In N. R. no act may take place in an undignified kneeling position.

27. N. R. declares the tenth day before Pentecost to be the day of the German family.

28. NR rejects the customary penitence on Prayer Day and demands that it be transferred to the anniversary of the founding of N. R.

29. N. R. will not tolerate the existence of religious symbols.

30. On the day of the foundation all of the new N. R. churches, cathedrals and chapels within the Reich and its colonial boundaries will remove the cross of Christ which will be replaced by the hakenkreuz as the "only unconquerable symbol of Germany."

'Come a-Waltzing, Matilda, With Me'

Wide World

Veteran 'Diggers' Don Uniform Again

Refrain of "Waltzing Matilda" resounds around Australia as young recruits and seasoned reservists unite in Dominion's great war effort.

Aussies Go Into Battle 'Waltzing Matilda'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, New South Wales—Wherever Australians go in this war there is going to be one thing they leave behind them and that is the memory of their marching song, "Waltzing Matilda."

This song already has some international fame. It was taken into Libyan Desert by the Australians who formed the spearhead of the British Empire attack at Bardia and Tobruk. It has been inscribed on a British tank seen in the streets of London. And it has been sung over the radio in the United States.

The song has a curious, lilting melody, but as music it would not have made the niche it holds in Australia. It has won popularity because it is a genuine folk song, as much as folk song as "Swanee River," and it is rooted in Australian life.

Celebrated Lyric Writer

The music is by Marie Cowan, but the words are from the pen of a celebrated Australian verse writer, A. B. Paterson. Australians all know this man, many of them hold him a poet, and they invariably call him "Banjo" Paterson. He passed on only a few months ago.

A. B. Paterson's place in Australian literature was that of laureate of the outback. He was the poet of the cowboy, the swagman, the adventurer and his vogue "down under" was enormous at the end of the last century. In "Waltzing Matilda" he recorded the incident when a swagman sought to fill his larder and what happened afterwards.

This story is written in Australian—that is to say, many of the words are pure nonsense to the world outside.

The song runs like this:

Once a jolly swagman camped by a billabong
Under the shade of a coolibah tree
And he sang as he watched and waited till his billy boiled.
"You'll come a waltzing Matilda with me."

"Waltzing Matilda, Waltzing Matilda,
You'll come a waltzing Matilda with me."
And he sang as he watched and waited till his billy boiled
"You'll come a waltzing Matilda with me."

Down came a junkbuck to drink at that billabong,
Up jumped the swagman and grabbed him in his glee,
And he sang as he shoved that jumbuck in his tucker bag,
"You'll come a waltzing Matilda with me."

"Waltzing Matilda" etc.

Up rode the squatter, mounted on his thoroughbred,
Down came the troopers, one, two, three,
"Who's that jolly jumbuck you've got in your tucker bag?"
You'll come a waltzing Matilda with me."

"Waltzing Matilda" etc.

Up jumped the swagman, sprang into the billabong,
"You'll never catch me alive," said he,
And his ghost may be heard as you pass by that billabong,
"You'll come a Waltzing Matilda with me."

What It Means

"To waltz Matilda," in Australia, is "to carry the swag," or to go on the tramp. The billabong by which the swagman sat is a stream which has strayed from a river and is either returning again or losing itself in the sand. The coolibah tree, placed handily, is a sort of Australian eucalyptus.

The swagman, of course, was boiling his billy-can to make tea.

"Jumbuck" is pidgeon English of the native blacks for sheep. Sometimes they call it a jimba and sometimes a dombock; "jumbuck" is a compromise version of the word.

The swagman himself is no ordinary hobo; he may be footloose, but he is willing, perhaps anxious, to work his way along. Australians discriminate between this temporary worker and "sundowners" and "travelers" who want to move along, but want to do it without working. His "swag" is the bundle made by his possessions when they are wrapped in a blanket.

Traditionally, the blanket of the swagman was blue, hence another Australian phrase "humping the bluey" which is the equivalent of "waltzing Matilda."

The term waltzing Matilda has been traced back to 1910, but Australians hold it is much older than that. They say it comes from the phrase "to waltz Matilda" which was current even earlier. But it has a definite appeal for the Australian troops who no doubt express a certain nostalgia when they sing of the familiar things in their own phrases. And when sung on the march it has a mounting effect which is long remembered by the listener.

RAF Gives Naples Worst Pounding of War

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Oct. 22

The RAF struck heavy blows at both partners of the Axis during the night, resulting in what Rome admitted to be the heaviest raid of the war on Naples, and hammering once again at the much-bombed German port of Bremen.

The Italian high command admitted that the RAF attack on Naples caused "huge damage."

It was the second raid on the city in less than a week, British planes having carried out an attack on the night of Oct. 16 which the Italians said killed 12 persons and injured 37.

Casualties from last night's raid, during which waves of planes dropped hundreds of incendiaries and explosive bombs, totaled 14 killed and 27 injured, an Italian communiqué declared.

Catania Bombed

The city, located on the Italian West Coast, has a population of about 925,000 and is a maritime and industrial center.

British air raiders also were reported to have attacked oft-bombed Catania, Sicily, again last night. One of the attackers was shot down in flames, the Rome high command said.

The British bombers which blasted the big German port of Bremen last night, also struck at a number of other objectives in northwest Germany, the Air Ministry announced today.

Other attacks, a communiqué said, were directed against docks at the French ports of Brest and Lorient, the harbor and fuel stores at Aarhus in northern Denmark, and German airdromes in northern France and the Netherlands.

Loss of three planes in these assaults was acknowledged by the British, but they raised to 13 the number of German fighters reported destroyed by the RAF in sweeps over northern France yesterday. Ten British fighters were lost in those daylight raids, the Air Ministry said, but declared four of the pilots had been rescued.

Attack on Aarhus

The Air Ministry news service, describing the night attack upon Aarhus, said the first British plane to reach the city dropped a load of flares, high explosives and fire bombs without inteference.

Following planes found huge fires blazing in the city, the bulletin declared.

Bomb bursts at the German submarine base at Lorient were said to have "brought up sheets of crimson flame which quickly turned to glaring white fire."

The Germans acknowledged the RAF had attacked several places in northwestern Germany, but minimized the damage and said that two of the raiders were destroyed.

At the same time Nazi night raiders dropped bombs along the British east coast and at a number of points in the northeast. The Government said some houses were destroyed and reported a small number of casualties.

Berlin said docks, warehouses and supply works of the British port of Newcastle were battered by strong bomber formations, while other raiders struck at Dover.

CCC Aids Harvest

VALPARAISO, Ind., Oct. 22 (AP)—Farmer Challon Remster, unable to hire help to harvest his potatoes, appealed to the Valparaiso CCC camp. He received the services of 20 youths and in two and a half days they had harvested 2,500 bushels.

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Moyne Spurns Attack Now

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The idea of an immediate British invasion of German-held Western Europe to open a second war front was rejected today by Britain's Colonial Secretary, who termed such a step madness akin to "committing suicide on our enemy's doorstep."

Lord Moyne, Colonial Secretary, told the House of Lords that RAF sweeps in recent weeks have forced the Germans to keep more fighter planes along the coasts facing Britain than on the Russian front.

At the same time informed sources said the Germans were building heavy fortifications in the Calais area but no immediate Nazi invasion effort was foreseen.

Lord Strabolgi, the Labor Party's chief whip in the upper house, had raised the question of a British invasion of the Continent.

The Germans, he said, were understood to have only 25 divisions of second-line troops in the West and, if American information was correct, only 100 tanks. The original B. E. F. under Lord Gort, he added had been able to divert half the German panzer units.

He called Dunkirk Britain's "finest hour" and the period since June 22 "the hour of our greatest humiliation." He blamed failure to obtain sufficient armament despite "five or six years of rearming" for the inability to make a serious diversion in the West.

Lord Moyne replied that it took six months to transport the original B. E. F. to France and then it seriously lacked equipment.

"I cannot imagine anything which would suit Hitler's game better than if we adopted the Chinese method of committing suicide on our enemy's doorstep."

He said it would be "madness for us to improvise an expedition" to invade Europe.

Armed forces, including Air Raid Precautions will equal British forces in 1918 by next year, he said, Munitions production, however, would be about double that of 1918.

He said 108,000 men and women were released for war work and 48,000 more workers were in prospect.

Prisoner Swap Interests Nazis

BERLIN, Oct. 22 (AP)—Authoritative sources said today that the United States Embassy had re-approached the German Government regarding the exchange of seriously-wounded British and German prisoners of war.

The German Government replied that it was interested in principle in such an exchange, but further details were not disclosed.

Planes Over Reich

BERLIN, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Frankfurter Zeitung warned Germans they could expect many American-made planes and bombs over Germany before the war's end, but said it would make no difference in the outcome of the conflict.

"Still many a plane of American origin will fly over Germany and many bombs of American manufacture will fall on German houses," the newspaper said. "Britons, who invented the night attack against cities, will not give it up even if German reprisals be heavier than they were this summer.

"The population of West and Southwest Germany will pass many nights in the basement and many homes are still to lie in ruins. But to hope to win the war with such methods is in the highest degree childish, as the British themselves probably realize now."

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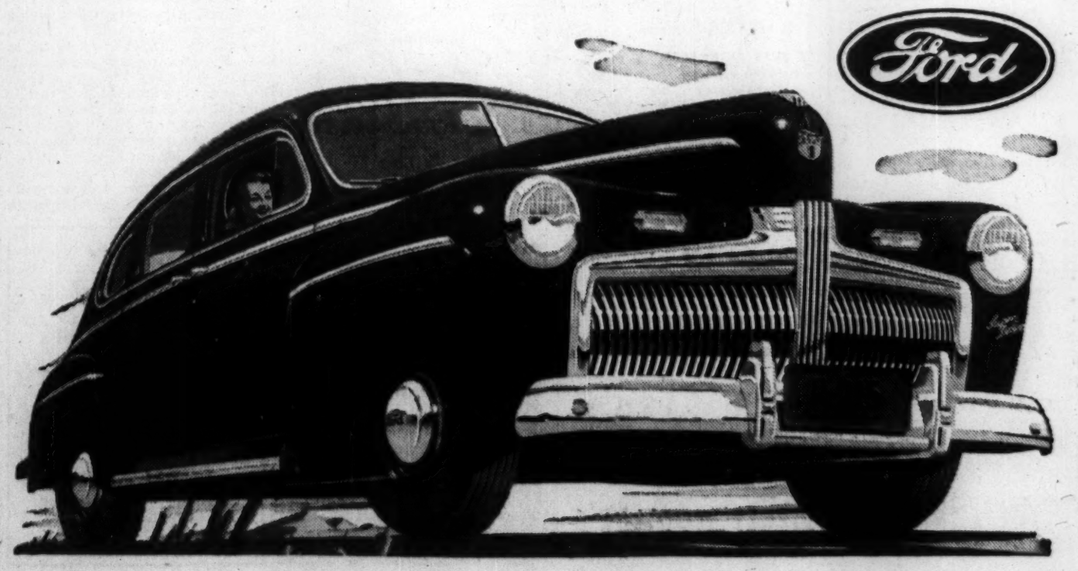

Pétain Tells Nazi 'Price' For Shooting of Officers

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 22 (AP) — Marshal Philippe Pétain, Chief of State, announced to the French nation today that 50 of their countrymen had been shot by German occupation authorities this morning in retaliation for the assassination of German officers.

His radiocast followed news that another German officer, second within 48 hours, was shot yesterday in Bordeaux.

Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice Premier, followed his chief on the radio, in a series of appeals to the populace by France's highest authorities.

Both the Marshal and the Admiral accused "foreign powers" of having caused the recent series of assassinations.

There were no details on how the first 50 hostages were shot at Nantes. Another 50 are scheduled to be executed if the two men who shot Lieut. Col. Paul Friederich Hotz, chief of the Nazi field gendarmerie at Nantes, are not captured by midnight tomorrow.

Marshal's Plea

In measured tones Marshal Pétain announced to the French:

"Against officers of the Army of Occupation shots have been fired. Two were killed. Fifty Frenchmen this morning have paid with their lives for these unnamable crimes. Fifty others will be shot tomorrow if the culprits are not found."

The second officer was reported to have been fatally shot by two youths on the Boulevard St. Georges in occupied Bordeaux at 7:45 p. m. last night.

The Germans immediately arrested 50 hostages in Bordeaux, indicating a determination to continue the policy of stern reprisal.

Witnesses of the killings said four youths shot the officer and fled. They described the assailants as resembling workmen and put their ages as between 17 and 20.

Blames Foreign Powers

The Marshal, recalling that France laid down its arms against Germany with the armistice of June, 1940, declared:

"The stream of blood is again flowing over France. . . . The ransom is frightful. It does not reach the real culprits directly. Frenchmen, your duty is clear. Put a stop to the killings.

"By the armistice we laid down our arms. We have no right to take them up again to strike the Germans in the back.

"The foreign powers which order these crimes know well they are wounding France in her very flesh. Of little matter to them are our widows, orphans and our prisoners. Rise up against their plots. Help out justice. Find one culprit and 100 Frenchmen are saved.

"I cry out to you about this in a broken voice. Do not let any more harm befall France."

Admiral Darlan, in a longer plea, called on the French to "use your loyalty, your good sense, your patriotism."

Yugoslav 'Civil War'

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 20 (Delayed) (AP)—Yugoslavs who have escaped to Turkey brought information today that their conquered homeland is being rapidly forced into open civil war by German repressive measures.

They said whole sections of the town of Sabac were destroyed when rebellious Chetniks, a secret order of guerrillas, became especially active.

[Yugoslav sources in London said more than 1,000 Italians were killed in recent fighting in Montenegro and that seven members of Parliament appointed by the Italians to posts there last July have been slain by the Chetniks as traitors to the Yugoslav cause.

The Italians were declared to have bombarded the Adriatic coast in reprisal for the guerrilla activities, killing women and children in several villages.

Uprisings in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the London informants said, have assumed such proportions that Axis troops are unable to cope with them. Some 1,000,000 Serbs living there were reported forced to leave their homes and take to the mountains or cross into Serbia proper.]

Hundreds of Serbs are shot in Belgrade for every German soldier killed, and reprisals have been carried out on numerous villages, it was said.

These reprisals, forcing whole village populations to flee to the hills where they live in defiance of any authority, and the order of the puppet government of Premier Milan Neditch compelling discharged Serb officers to join the forces of suppression or return to prison camps, were said to be factors encouraging a state of civil war.

A punitive expedition was sent into the worst trouble area west of Belgrade, informants said. One wing was launched from Belgrade 50 miles westward of Sabac, where part of the town was laid in ashes. The other wing started farther south moving westward toward Valjevo. The two then converged with the aim of cleaning up Chetnik areas between the Sava and Drina Rivers.

This operation, informants said, began Oct. 1 and was carried on with such vigor that even a German propaganda writer was forced to comment.

Informants arriving here said it was customary for the troops to move into the villages where the Chetniks were based, arrest many in the community and kill one of every ten as a warning.

16 Executed

BERLIN, Oct. 22 (AP)—A DNB dispatch from Bucharest, Rumania, said today a Rumanian court-martial at Chisinau announced the execution of 16 members of an alleged Bolshevist terrorist group.

It said they were convicted of attempted sabotage in Bessarabia.

Britain Feeds Its Wartime Workers

Wide World

Scenes in a London Communal Restaurant

Upper left: Arthur Stolber, advertising salesman, eats midday lunch served at the communal restaurant operated by the London County Council at Memorial Hall on Farringdon Road. Mr. Stolber says the food is cheaper and better cooked than he can get elsewhere. The cost of lunch is 1s. 2d. (currently around 24 cents). Typical meal consists of choice of fried fish or roast beef or steak pudding or steak pie or sausages, boiled potatoes, cabbage or carrots, bread or roll, figs and custard. Upper right: Corner of Memorial Hall which is used as a restaurant. In peacetime Memorial Hall was used as a library and lecture hall. Lower left: London office workers, including a Governor messenger (left), line up at the service counter. Lower right: Three office girls on their way to lunch.

Poland: Morale Rises in Resistance

By Ann Su Cardwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While resistance to the German conqueror increases in France, Norway, Czechoslovakia, and other subjugated nations, the Poles also are pushing on with revolt. They have not found it possible to carry on the fighting in armed formations as they did for weeks after the collapse of Poland in the fall of 1939. But they turned then to guerrilla warfare and have continued it ever since, widening its sphere of operations and becoming an increasing menace to the Germans.

The region known as the General Government is particularly well adapted to this method of fighting. There is considerable forested land; there are the Holy Cross Mountains with the Tatras still farther south, and innumerable places well suited to the use of men requiring hiding places.

In many of the more remote and poorer districts, the only Germans to be seen are the postmaster or perhaps some other official—perhaps even these are Poles. Everywhere the peasants give the Polish soldiers all possible help—feed them, hide them, carry messages for them.

The Polish peasant has had an inheritance of conspiracy and underground work. He is clever and resourceful.

The men engaging in this guerrilla warfare come from every class of Polish society. At such times there is no such word as class. These fighters are sons of Poland, willing to risk everything in Poland's defense, never knowing what hour may be their last since they have set out to drive the invader out of the country. Danger attends their every move.

Source of Resistance

These are Polish officers and privates who never surrendered or who escaped prison camp, boys who should be in school, teachers and clerks, landowners and peasants.

Some of them are men who left Poland at the time of its fall, expecting to go to France and join the Polish Army forming there. Before they reached France they decided they could be of greater service in Poland and returned, crossing "the green frontier."

Most of these men have lost most of what they hold dear and are prepared for any sacrifice.

It has not been too difficult to obtain arms and ammunition. A surprisingly large amount of these was concealed at the time of the surrender. Men singly and in groups hastily oiled and wrapped guns and buried them where they could be found when wanted.

Poles are employed in the arms and ammunition factories of Poland; and not all the products of these factories reach German hands. Munition trains are wrecked and, while the Germans are drawn in another direction, men race in and carry away surprisingly large quantities of gunpowder or other supplies.

There is no trouble in keeping informed of such train movements. The information service is excellent, despite its primitiveness. It is only this—transmission by word of mouth. P. P. P. the Poles call it—"Pewien pan (pewna pani) powiedzial," which is "A certain gentleman (or certain lady) told me." It functions splendidly.

Raid Post Offices

If the members of these guerilla bands want money they choose their time and descend upon a post office. They always pick a time when that office has an unusual supply of cash on hand. They have relieved government offices of money also, and individuals who were well supplied. The raids are daring and to date nearly always successful.

The objects of their attack are German soldiers, police, and officials. They have made it unsafe for a German ever to go out alone, or for a few Germans to go far afield. Nobody can estimate the number of Germans who have disappeared. The Poles work singly and in bands, in city, town, village, and country. To what extent this is actually an army it is not possible to say, but when the war chapter has been closed and secrets can be told, these guerrilla bands' story will make extraordinary reading.

For some time the German authorities made no mention of this fighting in Poland. They had no wish to recognize armed resistance. In 1940, the German press in Poland began to print notices of attacks by "bandits" in various parts of the country. Late that year the Warschauer Zeitung, reviewing the work of the German police in Poland, emphasized their work in suppressing these "gangs."

"Fighting these gangs is a major task of the German police," the article said. "The Polish forests always have been a favorite hideout for all sorts of bandits and criminal gangs. Gangsterism has become especially prevalent in wartime." It goes on to say that the "bandits" are equipped with machine guns, hand grenades, and other firearms. German police, both mounted and foot, had especial instructions to exterminate these bands of "Untermenschtum" (human scum) during the past winter.

On the day after this was published, Herr Moder, Chief of the Storm Troops in Warsaw, was quoted in Innere Front, the war press bulletin of the Nazi Party, as saying that "80 per cent of the terrorist raids which have occurred during the past winter were politically motivated." The character of the Polish bands was established by the fact that frequently they took only firearms from the place attacked.

The Krakauer Zeitung not long ago published an article in which it stated that German military objectives had been attacked by these bands, several in one night. It is admitted by the press that at least three such bands are busy in Western Poland. How many are scattered over the country the Germans would not like to make known. They have offered attractive rewards for leaders, but never have had to pay them. But men, women and children have been executed or sent to prison on the charge of having concealed one of these guerrilla fighters or helped him in some way. Notices of such punishments occur frequently now in the German papers in Poland.

Conditions Improve

Nevertheless, the third year of the war began for Poland with the population in a really better condition than any of its friends would have dared prophesy two years ago. That does not mean that life is easier, but that the Poles have found means of holding out. Long before the Germans attacked Russia, they knew that attack was coming; and rejoiced in the prospect.

The Germans, on the other hand, were nervous. That nervousness is a characteristic of German behavior in Poland, especially of late.

The number of arrests is large but there are no longer mass raids and seizures. Individuals are taken quietly and disposed of without trial or public notice. Sometimes all the members of a family are taken but all spectacular arrests, like the "manhunts," have ceased.

Most of these arrests are on political grounds. The Polish underground is extremely well organized and penetrates everywhere, functioning perfectly despite all German efforts to destroy it.

The Poles know everything that goes on in the outside world, getting the news over both British and American radios, then printing it in their secret papers and distributing it. Never were papers more eagerly sought or more widely read. People listen regularly to the Polish radiocasts from New York and all Poland knows about them. The people's representatives are in close contact with the Polish Government-in-Exile, often direct contact. The Poles are nothing like as isolated as the rest of the world thinks they are. But maintaining contact is dangerous business and the greatest discretion, ingenuity, patience and often sacrifice are required.

Food prices are astronomical as all buying must be done on the "black market." With the official exchange 5 zlotys to the dollar, 1 egg costs 2½ zlotys, 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) of bread 30 zlotys; 1 kilogram of butter 60 zlotys, of flour 30 zlotys, of coffee 250-350 zlotys. But persons who can get out into the country can do much better than that.

The peasants, running little risk of being stopped en route to market with their produce and having it taken from them by the Germans at the official prices, which are absurdly low, are willing to accept reasonable sums for butter and eggs and such things which they have to sell, if people buy on the spot.

Food Concealed

Not many, however, have such connections or the time to make the journeys. But the fact is that peasants and country people are able to conceal and sell food to the townsfolk.

This is somewhat different from reports that kept coming out of Poland about the time of the German invasion of Russia, when it was said that everything was being taken for the German troops. So it was—so far as the Germans could find it. But there is no collaboration in Poland with the Germans. The longer the Germans are there the more skillful the Poles become in circumventing them. Whatever the reasons, it now appears that the food problem in Poland is not so difficult of solution as it is in France at present; at least it is not uppermost in the minds of the people.

The Poles are politically alert. They have decided opinions about a good many things. Their secret papers discuss politics and people. Poles in Poland expect to take their place in the open as soon as the time is ripe. Their spirit and attitudes never were better. They are confident of victory, sure they will hold out.

Ukrainians Jailed After Mass Trials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Mass political trials against the Ukrainians in Sub-Carpathian Russia have been carried out by Hungarian occupation officials since the beginning of the Russo-German War, according to reports reaching the Czech National Council headquarters here.

At a trial in Uzhorod, 67 Ukrainians were sentenced to life imprisonment, these reports state.

British Maintain Health Despite War Conditions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 22—Britain's health, after more than two years of war, remains remarkably satisfactory, according to Health Minister Ernest Brown who has been able to tell the House of Commons that the maternal mortality rate has reached a record low level of 2.61 for each 1,000 births.

The general mortality rate of 14.3 in 1940 hardly is comparable with 12.1 for 1939 since the former figure does not include millions in the fighting services, nor does it include tens of thousands of civilians killed in air raids.

The general high standard of health in Britain today is plainly evident to observers and now has been confirmed by the Health Minister himself. It is considered all the more gratifying since the latest period under review included some of the worst enemy air attacks with resultant abnormal living conditions, long hours in shelters, and redistribution of the population with its inevitable initial overcrowding.

The Government and local authorities are given full credit for the manner in which they not only have maintained the health services, but have expanded them under the most difficult circumstances.

Government Not Complacent

Confidence in the future well-being of the nation is strengthened further by the Government's obvious determination not to be complacent about the satisfactory state of affairs, now that the third year of the war has begun, but rather to redouble its efforts to help the British people to stand up to their wartime trials.

New improvements in the feeding and care of the population, particularly children and heavy manual workers, have been announced by Food Minister Lord Woolton, Education Minister Richard A. Butler, and Mr. Brown.

Some Members of Parliament expressed anxiety in Commons that not enough was being done to safeguard the nation's health. They pointed out that the mortality rate was tending to increase from certain causes. They asked whether authorities were prepared to contend with epidemics.

To this Mr. Brown replied: "Personally, I think it is bad psychologically to be always talking of epidemics except insofar as that discussion may lead to preventive action. I think our psychology last winter was a little awry in that we were expecting every morning something which did not happen.

"So far as I am concerned that won't be the case next winter. What we want to do is to make as widespread as we can the services which make for the health of the Nation and, side by side with that, to spread more widely than ever a simple elementary knowledge of things to be done in the home and elsewhere which help to keep the people fighting fit."

Alert for Opportunities

Mr. Brown further assured Commons that the Government would not "cease to look for opportunities in war to find an additional service which may continue when the war is won. We are carrying on great improvements which were in progress when it began."

As an example of what is being achieved, the Minister pointed to the new low level of maternal mortality. One of the chief contributions to this improvement, he pointed out, was the establishment, due to wartime emergency, of new maternity hostels outside of cities in more favorable surroundings and with improved accommodations and facilities. This development is seen as a pointer to what can be done on a far greater scale in peacetime with war experience as a guide.

Certainly the Government is making no hollow boast when it declares that the welfare of children is one of its primary wartime concerns. Free milk is to be available to all children, the Government henceforth shouldering the full financial burden of the whole scheme. Communal feeding, whereby school children have a hot meal at noon, is to be extended. There is a long way to go before this plan becomes fully operative but the Government has pledged itself to new efforts.

Oranges for Children

Another way of helping children is to reserve for them the limited supplies of oranges now reaching Britain. This winter they will be cheered by a new beverage—lend-lease fruit juices from the United States.

The Government also has decided to come into line with a popular demand for extra food for heavy workers. By the end of this year, for instance, it is promised that 85 per cent of the miners will be receiving supplementary rations at the pit head.

Various forms of communal feeding also are being extended, although here again there is a tremendous task of organization to be achieved before cheap and good restaurant meals are available to all who need them.

English Workers Ask West Front Action

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—A workers' delegation representing nine London factories went to 10 Downing Street yesterday to present to Prime Minister Churchill a resolution declaring "our determination to support the strongest measures for opening of a front in the west" against Germany.

The resolution said there was a growing belief that the country was n taking advantage of the Russian war to strike at Hitler and asked removal of Lieut. Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Aircraft Production; Lord Halifax, Ambassador to Washington, and others who "displayed hesitation."

Teachers Suspended In 'Kemkit' Sales

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Two college chemistry teachers were suspended on charges that they secretly conducted a lucrative business manufacturing chemical kits for students.

They are Dr. Frederic L. Weber, assistant professor at City College, and Dr. David Hart, assistant professor at Brooklyn College, whom the Conduct Committee of the Board of Higher Education charged with conduct unbecoming teachers in operating the Kemkit Chemical Corporation.

William G. C. Hudner, senior chemist at Brooklyn College, also was suspended on charges that he received 3 per cent of the revenues from sales at the college.

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Upper: One of the palatial rooms of the Warner S. McCall Collection on sale at Gimbel Brothers, New York. Lower left: "Miss Elizabeth Lovett," by Thomas Gainsborough, a highlight of the collection. Lower right: Silver gilt jewel casket presented by King Louis XVIII of France to the House of Rothschild.

McCall Collection Joins Art On Public Sale in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Another milepost in the movement of art treasures of the world from the mansions of the wealthy to the market for purchase by the general public was passed with the opening of the sale of the $5,000,000 art collection of Warner S. McCall, of St. Louis, Mo., at Gimbel Brothers, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, on Oct. 20. The entire collection of about 2,000 items, ranging from Egyptian jewelry of 3,000 B. C. to 19th Century paintings and covering almost every field of art, every country and every period, will be sold at retail. The total amount realized is expected to approximate $750,000.

The McCall collection thus joins those of William Randolph Hearst, Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. John Morrin, Mrs. Wilmot R. Evans, John E. Anderson, Baron Leopold de Rothschild, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Cavendish, the Earl of Kinnoull and the Duke of Marlborough, all up for public sale at Gimbels. The collections of world-famous art objects fills the entire fifth floor of the store.

18th Century Paintings

The McCall collection, which has price tags ranging from less than $10 to $11,995, is comparable in scope, but not in quantity to the Hearst group, half of which has been sold. It is especially notable for outstanding 18th Century works and, in particular, for paintings by English masters of that century.

In contrast to other collectors who bought in quantity and for the "name" of the artist, Mr. McCall, pioneer mid-West utility developer, made his purchases more sparingly, but with greater emphasis on quality, according to art connoisseurs. In this aim he was assisted by his friend, Henry E. Huntington, founder of the Huntington Library and Art Gallery of San Marino, Calif.

Spokesmen for Gimbel Brothers reported that many purchasers whose incomes had taken a rise recently are acquiring paintings, sculptures and other objects of art as investments and anti-inflationary safeguards.

The sale is under the direction of Dr. Armand Hammer, of the Hammer Galleries, New York, who supervised the transfer of the collection from the McCall home in Lindell Drive, St. Louis, to New York. The treasures were shipped here is 25 vans and were insured and guarded.

Gainsborough Included

The McCall collection contains the only Gainsborough of the Ipswich period in this country—"Robin Adair and Family"—save a small example in the Frick Museum. Flemish and Dutch school representations include Hans Memling's "Madonna and Child" and Van Ceulen's "Lady of Quality," both authenticated by Dr. W. R. Valentiner, Detroit art critic.

Among the paintings are those of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Lawrence, Constable and Moreland in the English school; Copley, Benjamin West, Gilbert Stuart, George Innes, Winslow Homer and others in the American school; Corot, Treyon, Clouet, Courbet in the French; Rubens, Memling, Van Dyck in the Flemish and Dutch and Titian, Veronese and others in the Italian.

There are porcelains, china and glassware from England, Holland and France; early Egyptian jewelry, aubusson tapestry and Tabriz rugs, books, autographs, Chinese porcelains, jades, ivories, majolica, bronzes, statuary, lamps and clocks.

The McCall silver collection contains examples by Paul Storr, William Fauntain, William Hall, John Wakelin, William Taylor and R. Garrard. An outstanding piece is a candelabrum made for George III by Benjamin Smith and D. Scott and presented by the King to the Duke of Wellington.

Furniture Items

The 18th Century, predominant in paintings, also holds sway in the furniture on sale, which includes articles of French and English workmanship. Tables, desks, commodes, chests, cupboards, chairs, settees, screens, mirrors, clocks and lamps are up for sale.

Mr. McCall collected art only for his own pleasure and put much of it to daily use in his home. In his garnering of outstanding art works from Europe and other parts of the world, he was also guided by an effort to acquire pieces with interesting histories. He had a jewel case owned by Louis Philippe, enamel work belonging to Catherine, called the Great; porcelain plates of the Medici and a desk used by Mme. de Pompadour.

Outwardly unpretentious, the interior of Mr. McCall's home was like a palace. He used cut glass goblets used by Ludwig, the "Mad King" of Bavaria; ate from table service used by Catherine and the Medici family. Rare Tabriz rugs covered the floor and on the walls were the finest representations of many of the world's master painters.

Part of Mr. McCall's collection was given to the City Art Museum of St. Louis. He has made many other grants to art museums in all parts of the country.

Duke and Duchess Have Busy Day Inspecting War Relief Agencies

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor planned a busy day with his American-born duchess today inspecting activities of British War Relief Agencies.

The couple, whose every public appearance during their visit here has drawn thousands of spectators, was scheduled to inspect 10 RAF airport ambulances donated by the British American Ambulance Corps.

Luncheon at the Chase National Bank and visits to Bundles for Britain Headquarters, the Seamen's Church Institute and the Union Jack Club were also on the program.

The Duke, chatty and friendly, appeared unperturbed by minor mishaps in his tour of the city yesterday—during which his car twice broke down.

A flurry of excitement developed in the evening when detectives collared a youth who had "crashed" his way as an uninvited guest to the twenty-ninth floor of the Waldorf Towers, where the Duke has a suite.

At the press reception, where some 400 persons were guests, the Duchess circulated.

The Duchess, who had spent the afternoon visiting an infant welfare center, lived up to her best-dressed reputation today. She wore a Mainbocher frock of black wool jersey with black satin panels inserted in the front of the skirt. Her little black "beanie" was sparkled up with diamonds and on her shoulder was a huge cabbage rose.

The only positive statement the Duke made at today's party was a reply to a question whether he'd like to go back to England before the war was over.

"I would, indeed, indeed I would," he said, "but in wartime, you go where you are sent. It was so with me in the last war, and it is so in this."

New Building Block Of Transparent Glass

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22 (AP)—H. R. Haynes, Manager of Glass Block Sales for the Pittsburgh Corning Corporation, announced yesterday the development of a transparent glass building block which he said affords almost window-like vision.

The new block, called the "Vue Glass Block," was developed, Mr. Haynes said, for specific needs where some outside vision is desired through panels of non-transparent glass blocks. The new block permits general vision of large objects or movements outside the panel, although sharply detailed visibility is not possible under most conditions, Mr. Haynes said.

Pittsburgh Corning is a jointly owned subsidiary of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and the Corning Glass Works.

Hair Waving Patent Held Invalid by Court

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 22 (AP)—United States Circuit Court Judge John Biggs, Jr., has ruled invalid a patent for a "croquignole permanent hair waving process" held by the Philadelphia Company, a Delaware corporation.

Plaintiffs in the case in which hearings began last Feb. 10, were the National Hairdressers' and Cosmetologists Association, Inc., of St. Louis, and Fred The Hair Stylist, Inc., of New York City.

The Association contended that the defendant, holder of a patent on hairdressing of Josef Mayer for "hair waving methods," unjustly obtained the patent letters and had been using an invalid patent to bring 27 suits against members of the Association involving $60,000 in license fees.

Murray Warns C. I. O. Of Job 'Catastrophe'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, told his organization that union labor must take effective action to prevent the dislocation of employment arising from defense priorities from becoming "a catastrophe."

Mr. Murray's statement, read to a conference of C. I. O. unions, expressed the view that current and impending job dislocations caused by shortages of raw materials were attributable to "inadequate handling of the national defense program."

"These dislocations," Mr. Murray's statement said, "are caused by the failure of Government and industry to plan and execute the national defense program at maximum efficiency."

Food Chains Pledge Steps On Fairness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Lowest possible food prices consistent with increasing production costs, adequate supplies to prevent hoarding, and stepping up of distribution methods in tune with the pace set by industry were pledged as their responsibility to the defense program by members of the National Association of Food Chains at their annual convention Oct. 13 to 16.

Although not as spectacular as the building of tanks and airplanes or the forging of guns, the food industry is playing an important part in the national emergency, the food managers pointed out, since the efficient distribution of food is essential to success in the task of arming and feeding the democracies.

Just as production in industry has been accelerated, so has production of foods, so that distribution, it was reported, shows up to 30 per cent increases in volume of certain foodstuffs.

Costs on Increase

At the same time, increased production has been coupled with increased costs in distribution, costs which the operators state are just beginning to reach the consumer. They made no secret of the fact that food prices are increasing and will continue to increase for some time to come. At the same time, they pledged themselves to keep the public informed of the reasons for these increases as they come, increases which are due to rising prices of raw materials, higher wages, taxes, mounting equipment, supplies, and transportation cost.

Price increases, made only when they are justifiable and explainable to the consumer, plus stocking of adequate supplies so that there always is sufficient for all, will prevent hoarding, they stated. A rush to buy sugar several months ago is the only definite evidence of actual hoarding to date, although scattered runs on certain types of canned goods in certain sections of the country have been reported. No actual shortages of any types of food were predicted.

Co-operation Asked

Co-operation of the corner grocery store, independent as well as chain, was urged by M. L. Wilson, Assistant Director of Defense, Health and Welfare Services of the United States, who talked on the national nutrition program and its relation to the food distributing industry. He told the food dealers that during the next 12 months the country will make an "all-out" effort in the production of cheese, eggs, meat, and milk, that the Government will protect the price of the producers, and that co-operation in avoiding waste and distributive bottlenecks will make rationing unnecessary. He warned, however, that periodic conservation of individual products may be urged.

In keeping with the Association's pledge to keep prices down, he further states: "There is no need for price hysteria in foods. There is no cause for hysterical buying and wasteful hoarding. That sort of thing merely upsets our entire supply system and is dangerous and destructive to us all. Farmers, processors, retailers, and the public in general all suffer through it in the long run. To prevent it in the months which lie ahead should be a major goal of every branch of the Nation's food interests."

Lend-Lease Cash to Build Convoy Ships

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP) — The $5,985,000,000 second lend-lease bill reached the Senate today from its Appropriations Committee along with hitherto unpublished testimony that $325,000,000 of the money has been earmarked for 50 "convoy escort" ships.

Other testiony, made public by the Committee in reporting the House-approved measure late yesterday, disclosed that it might become necessary to divert some of the new appropriation for aid to Russia, and that present funds for purchase of food for Great Britain will be exhausted by the end of this month.

Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, Chairman, said the subcommittee handling the appropriations did not include $50,000,000 additional recently asked by President Roosevelt for war relief activities, because members thought this should be handled in a separate measure.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, testified concerning the need for 50 escort ships for convoy work. But, as in the case of most of the witnesses appearing on the bill, much of his testimony was deleted from the printed record due to its confidential nature.

Admiral Stark also was questioned about a $50,000,000 item for use in buying material for unspecified British naval bases and of another $10,000,000 item for a British naval base in Iceland. He said American occupation forces would have the use of the Iceland base if and when the Americans relieved the British "entirely."

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said the $1,000,000,000 earmarked for food was urgently needed to maintain Britain's physical efficiency and morale. He added that all of his Department's $502,000,000 allocation from the original lend-lease appropriation would be exhausted by the end of October and food shipments to England would stop in December unless additional funds were provided.

Also, he said, American farmers needed some assurance that they would be paid for their increased production for British aid, whether the war stopped or continued, since they were stepping up output at the request of the Government.

Paul H. Appleby, Undersecretary of Agriculture who recently returned from a tour of inspection in England, said he went over there prepared to criticize the way British place lend-lease food in a general pool for sale to wholesalers.

He said he suggested that the British segregate lend-lease food to make sure it reached soldiers, school children, babies, and workers in heavy industry, but he was now convinced that this was impractical and wasteful.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, furnished the Committee a highly confidential "Blue Book" showing a breakdown of the whole lend-lease appropriation "by item and by country."

He said all of the first $7,000,000,000 lend-lease fund would be obligated in 90 days and that a week ago, "we had approximately $600,000,000 of lend-lease requisitions that should go into the works but can't because the funds are not available."

Anti-Nazi Cartoons Put on Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 — An exhibition and sale of original cartoons by William Gropper, anti-Nazi artist, under the title, "Meet the Axis," went on view at the New ACA Gallery, 26 West Eighth Street, here Oct. 20, where it will remain through Nov. 1. The showing and sale, sponsored by the United American Spanish Aid Committee, is to aid anti-Axis refugees, including leading trade unionists now held in French and North African concentration camps, the announcement says.

Included in the showing are 150 selected cartoons, representing examples of Mr. Gropper's work since 1933.

Mr. Gropper's work hangs in numerous American museums and in many important private collections.

Call for Mechanics Sent Out by U. S. Navy

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP) — The Navy has sent out an urgent call to mechanics and aeronautical technicians of all kinds to join the rapidly expanding air arm of the two-ocean fleet.

Citizen mechanics between 17 and 50 would be given immediate ratings up to petty officers.

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Youth Ask That Britain and U.S. Fight Hitler on Western Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—An appeal to President Roosevelt and Congress for immediate repeal of the Neutrality Act, for all out aid to the Soviet Union, and for seizure by Britain and America of "this golden opportunity" to open a western front against Hitler, was issued over the signature of more than 200 youth leaders in all parts of the country here today.

The eastern front is America's first line of defense, the appeal, an "urgent statement on foreign policy," made public by John W. Darr, student at Union Theological Seminary, and Mark Tarail, Executive Director of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Trenton, N. J., declares.

"All out aid rushed to this front and unstinted sacrifice on our part today are the only ways to avoid enormously greater sacrifices tomorrow under the conditions in which the price of victory will be greater," the appeal says.

"Our ability to 'deliver the goods' to the front lines is shackled by a Neutrality Act which in reality is an invitation to Nazi piracy and a mockery of freedom of the seas. Congress must repeal the Neutrality Act, arm our merchantmen, provide adequate convoys, and remove all restrictions against the delivery of war materials by American ships directly to any and all ports where it is needed for our common battle-front."

The statement holds that Hitler has stripped Europe of armies of occupation and thrown them against the Eastern Front because of his feeling of security from the threat of a two-front war.

"'All quiet on the Western front" today is aid to Hitler on the Eastern Front," it continues. "Britain and America must seize this golden opportunity to win this war which Hitler is waging against the world and against the United States by opening up an effective Western Front while he is locked in mortal combat with Russia's armies.

"We gain strength of purpose in the knowledge that our generation will in future days live as free men and women without the chains of Hitler slavery only by rallying to the cause of liberty. To that cause we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Among signers of the appeal are the Rev. Charles B. Ackley, Rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, New York; Alice Belak, Secretary of the American-Czechoslovak Gymnastic Societies of the East; Richard B. Cantor, of Brooklyn College; Clarence Carter, Secretary-Treasurer of the Young Men's Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, New Haven, Conn.; Pietro di Donato, author; Naomi Ellison, of the Young Women's Christian Association; Charles A. Harris, of the American Youth Hostels; Doris M. Low, of the Student Defenders of Democracy, Smith College; Jack Robbins, General Supervisor Boys' Brotherhood Republic; Laurence Sperber, Harvard University; Lionel Stander, actor; the Rev. Harry N. Weiman, of the University of Chicago, and Frances M. Williams, Executive Secretary of the American Youth Congress.

Those Pots and Pans Help

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Defense officials reiterated to Mrs. America that her discarded pots and pans, contributed in the recent nation-wide aluminum drive, were being routed into defense industry as rapidly as possible.

At the same time, they declared that the piles of old aluminum which are still stacked in some communities would be moved to smelters as soon as these smelters could find storage space.

Approximately 70 per cent of the collection, which grossed more than 11,800,000 pounds, already has been shifted to the 28 smelters which are handling the scrap, the Office of Production Management said.

Most of the alumnium ingots produced will be bought by the Metals Reserve Company, Reconstruction Finance Corporation subsidiary, for allocation to defense industries as needed. These ingots, classed as secondary aluminum, can be used in the manufacture of planes, tanks, shell and bomb fuses, and in battleship construction, officials stated.

OPM experts have said the secondary aluminum could be used for any purpose to which primary aluminum is now put provided the primary and secondary are mixed to required specifications.

The aluminum collection was initiated by William S. Knudsen, OPM Director General, and carried out by the Office of Civilian Defense. Proceeds of the sale of scrap go into the Treasury's miscellaneous receipts and are subject to Congressional appropriations.

Eichelberger Succeeds Gibson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Clark M. Eichelberger has been named National Chairman of the Committee to Defend America, chief interventionist organization, succeeding Ernest W. Gibson, Jr., formerly Republican Senator from Vermont, it was announced Oct. 20.

Mr. Eichelberger, National Director of the Committee since its launching by William Allen White in May, 1940, will be succeeded in that post by Thomas L. Power, Executive Secretary of the Committee.

The new appointments follow Mr. Eichelberger's return home from a three weeks' visit in England as an observer for the Committee.

The national chairmanship of the Committee has been vacant since May, when Mr. Gibson, a reserve officer in the United States Army, was called to active duty.

Hatch Bill Would Curb Ex-U. S. Aids' Practice

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Legislation checking the activities of former Federal employees seeking to represent private clients before Governmental agencies was introduced by Senators Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico.

For two years after such an employee left government service, he would be forbidden to appear as a paid representative in any case to which the Government was a party.

The maximum penalty would be two years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Films

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for

(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURE IN WASHINGTON — Story of Senate page boys, with a Senator and a girl reporter helping a hard-boiled youngster.—M, Y.

A GIRL, A GUY, AND A GOB—Farcical comedy with ingenious gags Light but entertaining.—M, Y.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M, Y

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS — Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

A VERY YOUNG LADY — Interesting mainly as Jane Withers' debut in more mature roles.—M, Y.

A YANK IN THE R.A.F. — Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place. Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

BAD MEN OF MISSOURI—The Younger Brothers, bandits, brought to the screen in Robin Hood guise.—M, Y.

BELLE STAR—Consort of outlaws converted into an ennobled Scarlett O'Hara. Not very entertaining.—M

BIG STORE—The Marx Brothers up to new antics, with a department store as a background. There are dull passages, but the concluding chase is in their best tradition.—M, Y, C.

BILLY THE KID—Fictionalized account of the title character, setting forth his semi-conversion to law and order. Technicolor more satisfying than the story.—M, Y.

BLOND'E IN SOCIETY—Adventures with a dog provide a new variation for this series about Chic Young's comic-strip characters. Average serial comedy.—M, Y, C.

BLOOD AND SAND—Two-hour Technicolor spectacle of bull fighting—M.

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment to foundlings.—M, Y

BOWERY BLITZKRIEG—Routine story and direction. Acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y.

BRIDE CAME C. O. D. — Slapstick comedy with some very funny episodes, some long arid stretches, some indelicacies, and some innuendo.—M

BRIDE WORE CRUTCHES — Newspaper story told with an eye to humor and excitement.—M, Y.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT—Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT — Bewigged and skirted, Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHARLIE CHAN IN RIO—New chapter in the adventures of the Oriental sleuth, characteristically played by Sidney Toler.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

DEVIL AND MISS JONES—Amusing comedy with glances at labor problems.—M, Y.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who become involved with gangsters.—M.

DOUBLE DATE—Pair of youngsters intervene in the affairs of their elders.—M, Y.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY — The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE—Foolish, vulgar, and blasphemous adaptation of Stevenson's story.—M, Y.

ELLERY QUEEN AND THE PERFECT CRIME — Conventional detective thriller.—M, Y.

FATHER TAKES A WIFE—Hilarious farce, skillfully done, about a father who seeks his son's approval of a new marriage.—M, Y.

FLYING BLIND — Loosely contrived entertainment that begins as slapdash comedy and winds up with wild melodrama.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him.—M, Y.

FOR BEAUTY'S SAKE—Routine mixture of comedy and melodrama about young astronomer who becomes involved with blackmail ring.—M.

FORCED LANDING — Humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fur and romance seem to be the chief interest.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FREE AND EASY—Adaptation of the play, "The Truth Game," in which two young people set out to marry for money and end by marrying—each other—for love.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GET-AWAY — Gangster melodrama, with F. B. I. agent posing as criminal to discover the outlaws.—M.

GLAMOUR FOR SALE — Night club and gangster melodrama.—M.

GREAT AMERICAN BROADCAST—Fictional account of radio's rise with an expansive and funny performance by that great American Oakie, Jack.—M, Y.

GREAT GUNS—Laurel and Hardy are caught in the draft, too, but there appears to have been a dearth of good script writers in their camp.—M, Y.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y, C.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

HIGHWAY WEST—Melodrama with more emphasis on action than finesse —M, Y.

HIT PARADE OF 1941.—Movie musical with radio and television to tie together the songs and dances.—M, Y.

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HOLD THAT GHOST—Abbott and Costello in a slapstick version of mystery drama.—M.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

I'LL WAIT FOR YOU—Criminal reforms under influence of pretty girl on farm where he takes refuge.—M, Y.

IN THE NAVY—Abbott and Costello in the type of horseplay which has won them wide popularity.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE — One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing.—M, Y.

I WANTED WINGS—Training of Army pilots, handsome photography.—M, Y

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Clare Booth's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

KIT CARSON—Western, with considerable brutality.—M, Y.

KITTY FOYLE—Ginger Rogers giving a notable performance in a modified version of the novel.—M, Y.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted.—M, Y.

NAVY BLUES—Raucous but fast and funny. One of the best of recent movie musicals.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT TRAIN—English thriller of a struggle between British secret service men and the Nazis. One of the best.—M, Y.

NO, NO, NANETTE—From the musical comedy of the same name but now leaning too much on story and too little on song.—M, Y.

NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE — Long and lavish Technicolor film of the Canadian Northwest with melodramatic detail.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing.—M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

NURSE'S SECRET — Murder mystery melodrama. Central figures are a nurse assigned to the care of a dowager, and a police inspector detailed to solve the crime.—M, Y.

ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS—Unimportant but pleasantly frivolous tale.—M, Y.

OUR WIFE—Unpleasant comedy. Repeated scenes of intoxication add to the general vulgarity.—M.

OUT OF THE FOG—Derivation from the play, "The Gentle People." Not too successful a combination of senti-

Jeanette MacDonald
Currently in "Smilin' Through"

SONG OF THE ROAD—Sir Harry Lauder in his familiar manner. Slender but pleasant entertainment.—M, Y, C.

SON OF MONTE CRISTO — Swashbuckling yarn covering familiar ground.—M, Y.

SPORTING BLOOD—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

SPRING PARADE—Agreeable romantic entertainment of the Vienna 1890's.—M, Y, C.

STRANGE ALIBI — Melodrama of a police detective who plays gangster to get evidence.—M, Y.

STRAWBERRY BLONDE — The charm lost in transcription indicated by the difference between the titles of the adaptation and the original play, "One Sunday Afternoon."—M, Y.

STRIKE UP THE BAND—An elaborate picture, with music and dancing, about high school boy with ambitions to be a drummer.—M, Y.

SUN VALLEY SERENADE — Sonja Henie on skies and skates in a story about a Norwegian refugee adopted by a dance band. Pleasant entertainment but too little skating.—M, Y, C.

SWEETHEART OF THE CAMPUS — Musical in which a stranded dance band enrolls in a college for advertising purposes.—M, Y.

TALL, DARK, AND HANDSOME — Story of a gangster, with elements burlesquing melodramas.—M, Y.

TANKS A MILLION — Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn.—M, Y.

TEXAS RANGERS RIDE AGAIN — Western film about struggle of ranch owners to foil thieves.—M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THEY DARE NOT LOVE—Poorly written, ineptly directed, anti-Nazi melodrama.—M.

THEY MET IN BOMBAY—Variations on the theme of the two jewel thieves who fall in love. Absurdity and impossibility accumulate with every reel.—M.

THIRD FINGER, LEFT HAND—Farce about a girl who invents a husband as a means of keeping her job.—M, Y.

THIS WOMAN IS MINE—Sea narrative and adventures of a fur-trading expedition a century or so ago. Slow-paced and lacking in dramatic balance, but has some handsome photography.—M, Y.

THREE SONS O' GUNS—Farce about three spoiled boys who are made into men by the draft.—M, Y.

TIN PAN ALLEY — From Twentieth Century-Fox's nostalgic memory book, and well done, too.—M, Y.

TOBACCO ROAD—Dialogue freed of profanity but film still a study of people whose lives are an appalling combination of degeneracy, poverty, immorality, and tragic dispossession.—M.

TOM, DICK AND HARRY—Romance, comedy, satire and fantasy. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequence unnecessary to deveolpment of plot.—M, Y.

TOO MANY GIRLS—George Abbott's filming of his musical comedy about a co-educational college.—M, Y.

TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN—A new screen version of the play.—M, Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with potential character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

VICTORY — Well acted by Fredric March, Betty Field, and others, this film adaptation takes certain liberties with the Joseph Conrad original.—M.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER — Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y.

VIRGINIA—Story, not too deftly told, about a girl who returns to the South intending to sell her estate but decides to remain.—M, Y.

VOICE IN THE NIGHT—English melodrama of underground German freedom radio stations.—M, Y.

WASHINGTON MELODRAMA—Murder and blackmail in the lobbyist set. Washington is far more exciting than this.—M.

WESTERNER, THE — Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET — Handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on triangular problem.—M.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT GIRL? —A group of young people cause much trouble in the cause of starting a swing band.—M, Y.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK—Good suspense, and wisecracking humor.—M, Y.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostees whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WILD MAN OF BORNEO — Farce in the Frank Morganesque manner about a faker in a theatrical boarding house who tries to hoodwink his landlady and fellow lodgers for his daughter's sake.—M, Y.

WOMAN'S FACE — Melodrama about the effects on a woman's mentality of a changed appearance.—M.

WORLD PREMIERE — A rather silly farce about a pompous producer.—M, Y.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

FEMININE TOUCH—A dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M

MARRIED BACHELOR—Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrifices marital happiness for the sake of a sham success.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH—Technicolor photography and an abundance of songs by Jeanette MacDonald in a new version of a story that has been done twice before on the screen. The plot by now seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT—Brilliant, effective, and emotional British documentary about the inception and execution of a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F., this ranks among the great documentary films.—M, Y, C.

KUKAN—China's courage is the subject of a thrilling documentary in color. Rey Scott traveled 10,000 miles to bring back a vast, photographic survey, which includes pictures of Chungking bombings. An exceptional and timely film.—M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets.—M, Y.

LADY EVE—Sophisticated farce comedy.—M.

LADY FROM CHEYENNE—Agreeable entertainment about a schoolmarm who upsets calculations of a politician and brings woman suffrage to Wyoming.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS—Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LET'S MAKE MUSIC—Heart-warming story of a schoolteacher.—M, Y.

LETTER—New movie version of Somerset Maugham's play, with Bette Davis in the unpleasant role of Leslie Crosbie, saved from being merely sensational by point of view, construction of story, and study of motive and background.—M

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY — Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

LIFE WITH HENRY—New comic saga of the difficulties of Henry Aldrich's career.—M, Y, C.

LITTLE BIT OF HEAVEN, A—New comedy with Gloria Jean.—M, Y, C.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAISIE WAS A LADY—Further adventures of a tough young woman with a tender heart.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—Brilliant re-make of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.—M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN HUNT—Melodrama about English sportsman captured at Berchtesgaden, his escape and pursuit.—M.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH—Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MANPOWER — Story along familiar lines about men who lead rough, hazardous lives and find relaxation in free-and-easy night clubs.—M.

MEET JOHN DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photoplay based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor."—M, Y.

MEN OF BOYS TOWN—Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M.

MERCY ISLAND—Minor melodrama which delivers its marooned characters from an uncharted island after the villain is killed by an alligator.—M.

MILLION DOLLAR BABY—Artificial film comedy about a salesgirl who receives a sudden million dollars and deserts her fortune to marry a bumptious jazz musician.—M, Y.

MODEL WIFE—Employed in a department store which bans working wives, a young couple seek to keep their marriage secret, much to the husband's discomfiture.—M, Y.

MOON OVER MIAMI — Musical film with handsome Technicolor photography but with less pleasing story about two girls in search of a millionaire husband.—M, Y.

MR. AND MRS. SMITH—Sophisticated comedy of marriage that tends to become boring in spite of Alfred Hitchcock's skill as a director.—M.

PARSON OF PANAMINT — Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus.—M, Y.

PASTOR HALL — English-made film about Nazi Germany, containing brutal elements but also eloquent passages of faith in the ideals of democracy exemplified by a pastor who refuses to bow to the new regime.—M.

PENNY SERENADE—Film of merit seeking to show what a child may mean to a home.—M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PHILADELPHIA STORY—George Cukor's dazzling film from Philip Barry's glib play about a young matron who after some tentative exploration, returns to her husband, realizing that her own intolerance and lack of understanding helped to break up their marriage. Much drinking and flippant talk.—M.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

PLAY GIRL—Minor comedy, with a plot of dubious ethics.—M.

POT O' GOLD—Breezy entertainment with radio background.—M, Y.

PUBLIC DEB NO. 1—Artificial comedy of an heiress.—M, Y.

RAGE IN HEAVEN—Clinical case history of a man who suffers from what the medical profession terms paranoia.—M.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

RED ARMY ON THE MARCH—Two Russian documentaries. One recounts from the Russian point of view, with considerable repetition, the occupation of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina. Better done is the other section, setting forth views of Russian troops and their training.—M, Y.

RELUCTANT DRAGON—Informal tour with Robert Benchley of the Disney studios. Informative and has some amusing animated cartoons, but is not one of the major Disney full-length features.—M, Y, C.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

ROAD SHOW—Adventures of fugitives from a sanitarium.—M, Y.

ROOKIES ON PARADE — Unpretentious training camp comedy.—M, Y.

SAINT AT PALM SPRINGS—Another Simon Templar yarn. Conventional melodrama.—M, Y

SANTE FE TRAIL—Semi-historical film characterized by bloodshed and violence, ending with John Brown's last stand and execution. Sensation at the expense of accuracy.—M.

SCATTERGOOD BAINES — Clarence Budington Kelland's hero foils plotters from the city who seek to rob him and the townspeople.—M, Y.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS —Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SCOTLAND YARD—Implausible melodrama about a bank robber.—M, Y.

SEA HAWK—Swashbuckling yarn of privateersmen of the Spanish Armada.—M, Y.

SEA WOLF — Melodrama from Jack London's story. There are brutalities, cruelties, and violence, but some of the acting is skillful.—M.

SECOND CHORUS—It seems rather a waste for Fred Astaire to spend his time seeming to play a trumpet instead of dancing. Post-graduate college high jinks.—M, Y.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism, magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHE COULDN'T SAY NO—Farce about a lawyer and his secretary.—M, Y.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS — Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS—Handsome Technicolor version of Harold Bell Wright's story of the moonshiners of the Ozarks.—M, Y.

SHINING VICTORY—Plot depends on a detailed rehearsal of medical experiments in treating mental cases. Situations and characters artificial.—M.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SO ENDS OUR NIGHT — From Remarque's novel, "Flotsam," recording tragedy of victims of Nazi persecution. Seems wrought more in anguish than in hatred.—M, Y

Willkie and G. O. P. Leaders Demand Neutrality Act Repeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Carrying his campaign for repeal of the Neutrality Act directly to Congress, Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, made public here today an appeal to the legislative branch of the Government for outright scrapping of the isolation law, characterizing it as "hypocritical and degrading" and as serving Germany, Italy and Japan at the expense of the United States and Great Britain. The memorial to Congress carries the names of Mr. Willkie, six Governors, 24 members of the Republican National Committee and Republican leaders from 40 States.

Requirements

Among Governors who signed the appeal were: Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts; Harold E. Stassen, Minnesota; Robert O. Blood, New Hampshire; Charles A. Sprague, Oregon; William H. Wills, Vermont, and Arthur B. Langlie of Washington.

Other signers included: Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette; Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles, and Robert Moses, New York City's Park Commissioner.

Calling the Administration "laggard," Mr. Willkie and his fellow Republicans view the requirements of America as calling for "a forthright international policy designed to encompass the destruction of totalitarianism by whatever means necessary." This policy, they declare, should be presented to the Nation by its elected leader "frankly and not in doses as though we were children."

"Equally important is a sane, just, firm and immediate solution to our labor-industrial relations to the end that the utmost production can be brought about," the signers declare. "The intelligent leaders of both labor and industry on the whole desire this. Only the Administration is laggard.

"Our whole industry needs the effective co-ordinating influence of Government. Our economy must be geared to its highest productive capacity."

Mr. Willkie and other signers of the memorial declare against rewriting the social and economic life of the Nation, "under cover of the national effort" and come out categorically for ruling out all such efforts.

"We heed now the united strength of all our people," they declare. "The Republican Party by loyal, constructive opposition is the instrumentality through which these objectives can be forced to accomplishment."

Text of Statement

Following is the text of Mr. Willkie's statement:

The requirement of America today is for a forthright, direct international policy, designed to encompass the destruction of totalitarianism by whatever means necessary. This policy should be presented to us by our elected leader frankly and not by doses as though we were children.

Equally important is a sane, just, firm and immediate solution of our labor-industrial relations to the end that the utmost of production can be brought about. The intelligent leaders of both labor and industry and the whole country desire this. Only the Administration is laggard.

Our whole industrial economy needs the effective co-ordinating influence of government. Our economy must be geared to its highest productive capacity.

The desire of many in the Administration to rewrite our social and economic life under cover of the national effort must be ruled out during the emergency. We need now the united strength of all our people.

G. O. P. Role

The Republican Party by loyal, constructive opposition is the instrumentality through which these objectives can be forced to accomplishment.

Millions upon millions of Republicans are resolved that the ugly smudge of obstructive isolationism shall be removed from the face of their party so that it may not be hampered in forwarding these high and important purposes.

On the question of the repeal of the Neutrality Act, I have signed with their authorization the attached signatures of Republicans throughout the country to the following statement and I likewise have been authorized by them to send the statement to each of the Republican members of Congress and release it to the press. It will be noted that the signers include Governors and important Republican Party officials in most of the States of the Union.

These patriotic Americans back up the courageous stand which already has been taken by some of the members of the Republican Party in Congress.

Message to Congress

Message to Republicans in Congress:

Congress is now considering certain modifications to an act called the Neutrality Act. This act was not of Republican origin. Nevertheless, we recognize that in these dangerous and uncertain times many Republicans have felt that it offered a measure of protection, or have at least favored giving it a fair trial.

This message, signed by men and women all of whom have been honored by the Republican Party, is to express to you our conviction that, whatever purpose the Neutrality Act may have served originally, it serves no useful purpose now; that its existence rather exposes the United States to the greatest threat in our history; that it in effect constitutes aid to Hitler; that in the sense that it proclaims our neutrality in a struggle in which neither the people nor the Congress have shown themselves neutral, it is now both hypocritical and degrading; and that it is preventing the fulfillment of a policy of aid to Britain and her allies which the American people overwhelmingly indorse.

The aim of the American people today is to deliver supplies and equipment to those who are fighting Hitler, and this aim cannot be accomplished merely by arming merchant vessels.

Outright Repeal Asked

We therefore urge you to lead your party back to political leadership by insisting upon the outright repeal of this Act, or at the very least the rewriting of it without those features that obstruct the policy of aid.

We believe that to permit the collapse of Britain and her Allies is the surest path to all-out war, and that in as much as the Neutrality Act prevents the United States from sustaining those nations it is taking us down that path.

We therefore urge you, as one who carries great responsibility toward his country and his party, and toward the survival of free institutions hereafter, to take action forthrightly, forcefully, and without hesitation, so that no man here or abroad may doubt where our party stands on the issue of the survival of freedom.

Jersey City Prohibits Smoking on Waterfront

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 22 (AP)—The City Commission adopted yesterday on first reading an ordinance prohibiting smoking on the Jersey City waterfront, receiving and clearing port for much defense material.

The ordinance carries penalties of $200 fine, 90 days in jail or both. Two serious fires have struck the waterfront in recent months.

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New U. S. Ships About Balance Allied Losses

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that a number of them will replace indispensable British coastwise vessels lost by enemy action.

This country only recently announced plans for the construction of a large number of small ocean-crossing cargo ships known as "Sea Otters." Since it is believed that a number of the latter were to be built on the Great Lakes, it is thought that the "Sea Otter" program and the 127-ship program of today will be dovetailed.

Concrete evidence of the improved British position is believed to be contained in the official report here that 15 tankers, which had been diverted from their American owners to the British service, are being returned. The ships were engaged in carrying oil from Gulf ports to ports on the Eastern Seaboard, where their cargoes were transferred for shipment to Britain.

Larger Oil Stocks

The decision to take the vessels out of purely British service is held to indicate both larger stocks of oil in Britain and a larger supply at east coast depots in the United States.

These developments in the United States came as Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty from London that Allied shipping losses during the past 12 months were less than those from submarine sinkings alone at the height of the World War.

Since Mr. Alexander was believed to be referring to the losses sustained during 1917, this means that the last year's losses were under 5,639,000 tons—the toll taken by German U-boats in that year. This would indicate that Allied losses, which have been reported as running from 6,000,000 to 6,500,000 tons a year, are less than had been supposed.

This improvement is said to have taken place during the past four months when improved methods of defense, coupled with greater activity on the part of the United States Navy, resulted in a sizeable drop in ship losses.

Shipyards in Race

WASHINGTON Oct. 22 (AP)—Secretary of State Knox reported last night that a contest had been arranged among all the Nation's shipyards to reward outstanding accomplishment in construction of a two-ocean navy.

The contest, Secretary Knox said, also will serve to build up competitive spirit for the Maritime Commission's program of turning out cargo carriers to keep munitions moving to Britain.

A special Board of Awards will rate each shipyard "on its overall efficiency" every three months. Members are Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, retired officer called back to active duty several months ago; Rear Admiral George Henry Rock, retired naval constructor; and William H. Harrison, OPM Director of Production.

Each of the winning shipyards will have the privilege of flying a special pennant indicating its top rank, Secretary Knox said, and "each man in the winning shipyards will be given a special prize-winner's insignia to wear on his lapel."

Vichy's Role in North Africa

Continued from Page 1

borne material aid to the Russians, whose prolonged resistance has had such an encouraging effect on the nationals in France and other Nazi-dominated countries.

French Stand Stiffens

The Nazis were quick to take advantage of the big impression that their ambitious, high-speed advance into Russia made upon certain French leaders. But as the Soviet resistance to the Panzer divisions stiffened, so did Vichy's resistance to the conquerors demands, following Nazi insistence upon the removal of General Weygand from the post of commander-in-chief of France's North African Armies.

This concession before the Nazi threat to reconsider Armistice terms was assessed as a forerunner of many that would have to be made, including the placing of French naval and air facilities in North and West Africa at Germany's service.

But the French so far have been successful in avoiding any Nazi-dictated course of action in these regions that would jeopardize their relationship with the United States the way the Nazis would doubtless like to see it jeopardized.

It is reported here that as far back as May, French collaborationists with Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan's full support were in favor of giving the Nazis the use of the naval base of Bizerta and the ports of Tunis and Casablanca in return for concessions about the demarcation line between Occupied and Unoccupied France, but that Marshal Pétain subsequently refused to sign it on technical grounds.

Concessions to Nazis

Later the Nazis did force an agreement to enable them to land supplies at Bizerta for Axis troops in Libya though French naval rights of the port were not surrendered. This arrangement was held to come within the provisions of the armistice concerning transport of German supplies through Unoccupied France.

Since then two developments have occurred simultaneously—the application of increased pressure of various kinds on the Vichy Administration and the intensified outbursts of resistance among the French people themselves as exemplified by the killing of Lieut. Col. Paul Friedrich Hotz, Nazi Commander of the Nantes military region.

There is no reason to suppose that the Vichy Cabinet is interested in the proposition of fighting for or with the British, and the Nazis believed they were furthering their own interests by insisting that General Huntziger, former Vichy Minister of War, should be sent to North Africa to replace General Weygand who, by the change was made subject to Adiral Darlan's decisions.

General Huntziger stands for Admiral Darlan's control of all French North Africa. And Admiral Darlan stands for close collaboration with the Germans. And now that operations in Northern and Central Russia and reaching the point where they must be slowed up by the weather, some observers expect the Nazis to swing the main weight of their attack towards the Caucasus and to face up to a stern clash with the British in North Africa and seek to utilize General Huntziger and his troops for any purpose that may reinforce Axis strength west of Libya and in relation to marine and air operations on and over the Mediterranean.

New Sinkings Bring Plea For Outright Neutral Repeal

Continued from Page 1

gram was designed to threaten and intimidate Nations like the United States from carrying out necessary self-defense.

He added that this was another reason why many in the Government have been encouraging the repeal of two sections of the Neutrality Act. He said those provisions interfere with full and effective defense against such acts on the high seas, which he described as violative of every right of nations to navigate the seas.

In response to a question regarding his position on convoying of American ships all the way to their destinations, Mr. Hull said that convoying is a right which all nations have under international law.

President Roosevelt himself has taken the initiative to underline the particular significance of the sinking of the Lehigh, a 5,000-ton American-owned ship flying the American flag and manned by an American crew. President Roosevelt underlined these specific points:

The ship was not only carrying no contraband; it was carrying no cargo whatsoever.

It was headed toward no belligerent port.

It was traveling in a zone which had never been declared by any country as a war zone.

Survivors Landed

The ship was on her way from Bilbao, Spain, and was just north of the equator between Africa and South America, nearer to the southern end of the bulge of Africa, when she was sent to the bottom in the darkness of the night of Oct. 19.

While Mr. Early was taking the initiative to read to White House correspondents pertinent portions from President Roosevelt's message to Congress of Oct. 9 in which he stressed the need for revision of both Section 6 and Section 2—the latter being the main clause prohibiting American ships from entering war zones—former Republican Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania urged the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to retain the ban on arming merchant ships. His view was that this would give the United States greater influence in bringing about a "just peace" after the war.

Reed First Witness

Mr. Reed was the first opposition witness at the "secret" hearings on the House-approved resolution to arm the merchant marine. Before he started his testimony he told reporters that he opposed the measure because he regarded it as a "step toward war."

"I want to see my country stay at peace," he added, "for many reasons, not the least of which is that if we stay out of the war our influence in a just peace will be greater."

Mr. Reed explained that while he favored continuing to send lend-lease aid to Britain, he did not favor sending it in American ships.

Others testifying today against revision of the Neutrality Act were Dr. Albert W. Palmer, President of the Chicago Theological Seminary; Dr. Harold Bosley of Baltimore, representing the Ministers No War Committee, Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, President of Vassar College; Isaac Pennypacker, Philadelphia lawyer and America First Committee leader; and George N. Peek of Moline, Ill.

Eager for Action

The White House left no doubt today that the Administration was eager to see Congress act at once on both sections of the Neutrality Law and Mr. Early's emphasis upon those parts of the President's message was taken to indicate that the Administration would now back Republican and Democratic Senators who are now leading the move to broaden revision so that American ships can sail the seven seas armed and flying the United States flag.

The President had argued that since Congress has established the policy of aiding the defending countries with war supplies, it should implement that policy by seeing that these supplies reach their destination—and that policy, as Mr. Early made clear, would require virtual repeal of the Neutrality Law.

In announcing the sinking of the Bold Venture, an American ship flying the Panamanian flag, approximately 500 miles south of Iceland, the State Department said that there were no American citizens on its crew, 17 of whom have already landed at Reykjavik. The crew included five British seamen, one Scotchman, one New Zealander, four Canadians, five Danes, 16 Norwegians, two Swedes, and one Finn.

The President himself announced the torpedoing of the Lehigh at his mid-week press conference, having received the report but a few minutes before the correspondents filed into his office.

Agrees With Hull

After noting the circumstances under which the sinking occurred, he said that it didn't appear to make much difference whether American ships were in war zones or not since Nazi raiders attacked them indiscriminately. He said he agreed with Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the United States was faced with "international piracy" and that there was no good to write notes to "highwaymen."

Mr. Roosevelt said he thought that the submarines were in the main operating from French ports and were re-fueled in mid-ocean.

In testifying before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee late yesterday, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, disclosed that the Kearny was on "convoy duty" in the North Atlantic when attacked last week. He declined to say what ships were being convoyed.

Why U. S. Barred C. I. O.

Continued from Page 1

the members. We negotiated an agreement of which I am extremely proud. The agreement was arrived at without the intervention in the negotiations of any representative of OPM.

500 Active Projects

"This agreement is currently applicable to more than 500 active projects, running to billions of dollars, under the jurisdiction of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and other Government agencies. Although in operation only since Aug. 1, the stabilization pact has worked distinctly to the advantage of both Government and labor.

"The benefits which the Government has derived from this agreement are so great that I feel they merit brief comment. Many of the A. F. of L. building crafts had been receiving double time for overtime work and they accepted a uniform rate of time and a half for overtime.

"Labor agreed to put in three shifts a day whenever Government agencies desired it, without any additional compensation for the late shifts. Furthermore, the unions agreed that, during the emergency, all strikes and stoppages of production would be outlawed, thereby guaranteeing an era of industrial peace in an industry where continuous production is crucial to defense.

"As a corollary of the provision against strikes and stoppages, both Government and labor agree to arbitrate any differences that might arise."

No Secret Clauses

Mr. Hillman continued: "I want to state as emphatically as I know how that the agreement from which I just read is the whole agreement. There are no secret or unpublished clauses. It was openly arrived at, and its terms were made public as soon as the negotiations were concluded.

"Secondly, the agreement makes no provision directly or indirectly for a closed shop. It does not harbor or foster any monopoly. No one understands this point more clearly than the A. F. of L. itself.

"In the third place, the agreement does not prohibit the use of prefabricated materials on projects employing A. F. of L. workers."

Mr. Hillman added: "The reason why Government agencies dealt with the A. F. of L. is simple. It was merely that the A. F. of L building trades group represented virtually all of organized labor in the construction industry. It was a matter of practical common sense for the agencies to make this choice."

Turning to the Currier case, Mr. Hillman said: "The Currier enterprises, except for a brief interval, had operated on a nonunion basis. That is to say, during virtually all the time that he has been in business, Mr. Currier had refused to enter into any contract with either the American Federation of Labor or C. I. O. unions.

"Furthermore, these American Federation of Labor representatives from Detroit contended that on other occasions, Mr. Currier had been engaged in bitter controversy with the Teamsters' Union in Detroit regarding the organization of his truck drivers and a worker was killed.

Serious Consequences

"All these facts indicated to the Labor Division that the experience of the Currier companies in their labor relations was such that serious consequences might result should this award be made to the Currier company

"When such strife has once begun, it is like a forest fire. We could never tell where it might spread, or how difficult it might be to stop. A conflict of this sort might again involve the entire construction industry of Detroit, precipitating open combat. In view of previous violence, it was not inconceivable that physical flare-ups might again occur.

Joint Action?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt indicated to a press conference yesterday that the American and Canadian Navies, in event of an attack on this hemisphere, probably would use Atlantic ports jointly.

Asked specifically whether the American Navy had taken command of the Canadian port of Halifax, President Roosevelt said he had seen something to that effect in a Canadian paper but that there was nothing to it.

Berlin Is Sarcastic

BERLIN, Oct. 22 (AP)—Authorized sources commenting upon the Bold Venture and Lehigh incidents said today one was flying the Panama flag and was not the United States' business anyway and that the facts were not clear concerning the second.

A German spokesman, commenting on Secretary of State Cordell Hull's testimony before a House Legislative Committee, said, "We're sorry the American people's heads already are turned so badly they can't see things objectively. It is a plain lie," the spokesman declared, "that we have any designs on the American Continent."

Nazis Paying High Price in Tanks

Continued from Page 1

Before attempting to break down the German losses it may be well to estimate the mechanized strength of the Nazis as the Russian campaign opened.

In May, 1940, the Germans had some 10 panzer divisions, and their total estimated tank strength, all categories, was 7,500 vehicles. At that time a typical German panzer division contained a brigade of two regiments of tanks, light and medium, totalling 400 and a so called Schutzen Brigade —motorized infantry. This came roughly to a total striking force of 4,000 tanks, with a replacement of almost 100 per cent behind it.

Some estimates of the losses through normal usage and battle casualties in the battle of France ran to as high as 50 per cent of the tanks in action, or approximately 2,000. This, it is believed, may be excessive.

On the other hand, captured Czech, French and English tanks, plus the output of the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia, and the later output of the Schneider Works in France, to say nothing of Krupps in Germany, between the end of that campaign and the opening of the Russian offensive must certainly have doubled, perhaps quadrupled, the number of tanks. Tank casualties in Yugoslavia and Greece, as well as in North Africa, may be considered as negligible in view of such potential replacements. However, obsolescence of earlier models, particularly the light German tanks, plus the difficulties of parts replacement, and of ammunition supply for foreign models, have complicated matters.

Five Major Operations

In any event, the Nazi panzer strength had risen to an estimated 20 divisions when Hitler struck at Russia. Bearing in mind the flexibility of the German military effort, which has not hesitated to change the components of its forces to meet specific needs, it may perhaps be overestimating to put the strength of the panzer striking force at 400 tanks a division. Some divisions have had their tank strength reduced by one half. But additional tank units have remained in the occupied countries as part of the garrisons, and smaller provisional tank units have been added in Russia.

Hence the arbitrary number of 400 a division will probably hold good so far as the present calculations are concerned. This amounts to a total of 8,000.

The German major operations in the Russian campaign have been five. They are the Bialystok battle, the two Ukraine offensives, the northern operations upon Leningrad, and the present Moscow offensive. Since the Russian opposition included armored forces in strength, it would be absurd to believe that the Nazis put anything but their best and latest tanks into action in the beginning. The German General Staff takes no chances.

Bearing in mind that the accidents which may happen to a tank in action vary from actual hits and total destruction, to a minor mechanical difficulty, it is hard to arrive at any hard and fast estimate. To further complicate matters, these same minor mechanical difficulties which under peace conditions could be repaired in a short time, may in action be the direct cause of a total loss.

For instance, a halted tank, under direct fire of enemy artillery, can usually be written off as a total loss, although nothing more serious than ignition trouble or a slipped tread first stopped its progress.

Efficient Maintenance System

Against these hazards must be weighed the efficient German maintenance system, which puts light mobile repair shops in the advance units, manned by thoroughly trained mechanics, prepared to leap into action under fire if necessary.

The supply system also includes front line tank trucks. On several occasions tank trucks have come under hostile fire and have been blown up. These are losses which the Nazi system has discounted because the benefits, they believed, outweighed the cost. Supply and maintenance vehicles go with tank units wherever they are.

One vehicle in 10 temporarily out of action is a normal potentiality. For this reason tank units, like airplane squadrons, are normally over strength at the beginning of an attack. But each of the five major engagements on this colossal front have raged full tilt for a minimum of 10 days.

Therefore, say those qualified to speculate, it may be expected that during the entire 122 days of battle and movement, 50 of them full combat days, some 30 per cent of the German tanks will have been put out of action at one time or another.

The German maintenance crews may be expected to have repaired on the spot a third of these vehicles. Another third may have been salvaged for repair at base establishments, but it would not seem an extravagant estimate that at least the remaining third, 10 per cent of the total engaged, or 4,000 land battleships, are by now total losses.

Summed up, the military situation is rapidly reaching a stage where the final result will depend on the production line. The full brunt of totalitarian war has now been placed upon the German people. The snow is falling on the steppes, on the same battlefields which, 129 years ago, caused another world conqueror to say: "I beat the Russians every time, but that doesn't get me anywhere."

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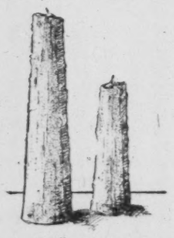

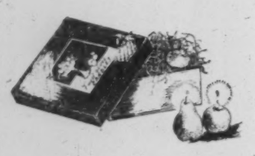

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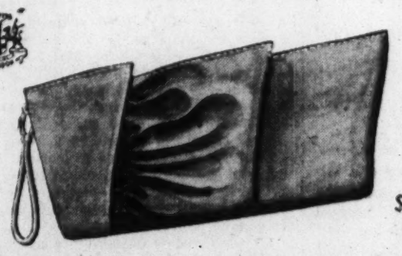

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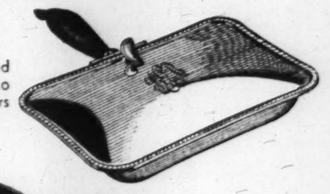

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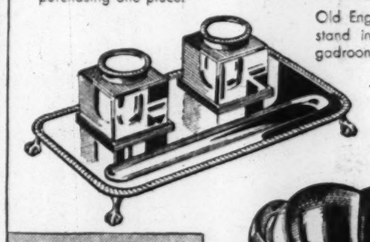

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The Home Forum

To Pei-Tai-Ho And the Sand Hills

IT WAS STILL DARK when the donkeys came. Short warning yells, mixed with the galloping thud of small hoofs that came to an abrupt halt outside, then a snuffling and jingling and stamping, dragged us sleepily to our feet. We hurried into the kitchen to pack breakfast, back to our rooms to collect sketch pads and paint-boxes, tied our coolie hats—conical ones of red, green, and blue—firmly under our chins, and ran out to mount. The youngest of the party were already on, waving green branches as fly whisks and calling us to hurry. Now fully awake and thrilling with excitement, we moved off, single file, through the dew-laden bushes, past the sleeping cottages of other summer folk, to where our friends were waiting, their donkeys grazing on the hill slope above the great empty bay. The tide was far out, and we were to ride the length of the beach to the sand hills.

In the silent, waiting air, we jingled joyously downhill, through a patch of kaoliang, and over the drifts of shells and pebbles which made the ramparts of the beach. On them, and lower toward the water, the fishermen's boats were drawn up in twos and threes—long gray pointed craft with aspiring prows. On our right now towered perpendicular gold-brown cliffs, the seaward face of the hill we had just come down. On its grassy head we often lay watching the clouds moving over the mountains across the bay, trying to see where the Great Wall climbed down toward the sea. But now our way led toward those very mountains, dark and dim under the first rosy streaks of morning, with the fairy area of the sand dunes gleaming pale in front of them.

* * *

As soon as we were on the hard sand we began to gallop, urging on our long-eared little steeds with encouraging cries, racing each other through the chill dawning, every now and then splashing through channels of fresh water where inland streams ran out into the sea. But as soon as we were warm, the donkey men warned us there was still a long way yet for the donkeys to go; and we slowed down obediently, trotting peacefully along close to the quiet ripple of the sea. With every moment the clouds were growing more beautiful, until dawn filled the whole sky and lay echoed in the tranquil water from the horizon to our feet, as though we moved along the edge of a huge shell. We had passed our familiar haunts and were abreast of a great marshy plain, where here and there groups of cattle and black horses were visible, grazing peacefully beyond layers of white mist. Far behind them, a hidden train rumbled toward Shanghaikuan. And now, at last, gloriously heralded, the great scarlet sun lifted on the horizon among far mountains, filling the air with warmth and light, enlivening the world.

Ahead of us, all along the beach, white flocks of pelicans and sea gulls were roosting, standing drowsily quiet, and not until we were almost upon them would they flap up before us to settle down immediately behind. Below us, on the wet sand, moved our gay reflections, and as the bay began to grow blue, glinting and sparkling, our long quaint shadows bobbed along its borders. In this vast solitude, among the sea gulls and wet gleaming stretches of sand, in the coolness and sunshine and great free expanse of sparkling air, we rode along watching the radiance upon the high northern wall of mountains. The light came down onto the plain below, and straight ahead of us, brilliantly outlined upon the green, stood the sand hills.

An hour later, they were perceptibly nearer, higher, more numerous. They did not seem white to us, but pink; the delicate color of those fragile shells that made our treasure when we walked barefoot along the beaches in the evening. The beach was narrower here, with a few fishermen's huts and a wondering woman and child, out to gaze and smile at us. Immediately behind, partly hidden by a screen of willow trees growing soft and green by a stream of sluggish water, lifted the beautiful crests of the dunes. We left our men and donkeys in the refreshment of shadowed grass, where the donkeys cropped eagerly while the men rested, telling the fisherwoman news of the outer world. We went forward.

In another moment the dunes were lifting around us, rosy and calm and still—a silent world of sand, wind-sculptured into beauty. No one came here the year round—no human, no animal, no bird. Here was a world apart, where the wind, blowing solitary among the hills of sand, had created such harmonies that it seemed wrong to mar them with our footprints. Overhead was the warm blue of the sky, around us rosy slopes and heights, glowing with various hues, gleaming with pearly over-lights. All the shadows were indigo, purple, and lilac.

* * *

As though on another planet, we walked into the silence in the hot sunshine, coming once or twice upon a pure ellipse of water, blue as the sky. After a while, we had our breakfast on the side of one of the hills and then we scattered to sketch. But that lonely serenity of beauty was too great to be caught by our paint brushes; those free-flowing rhythms beyond the power of evoking words. We could only sit and look, feeling in the silence the sun and the wandering wind and a solitary charm we had known nowhere else in the world.

P. S.

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A VASE AND A TEAPOT: TWO PIECES OF ANCIENT CHINESE JADE

JADE has been a symbol, an inspiration, and an object of artistic appreciation among the Chinese since ancient times. It has been utilized for articles of ritual and adornment; it has been associated with goodness and beauty. Its color and texture have recommended jade for use in personal ornament and decorative domestic accessories. Bracelets, clasps, girdles, rings, earrings, headdresses, hairpins, have been carved of jade.

The earliest jades were carved from native designs; the ornamental motives were geometric and dignified. Most of the carvings of jade which we see today were made during the reign of Chien Lung (1736-1790). He was an eager and generous patron of the arts. Carvers, with his encouragement, were free from traditional limitations. They imitated foreign design motives. They lost the dignity and grandeur of the early jades and acquired an easy, adaptable naturalism. This vase and teapot were carved during the period of Chien Lung.

The references to jade in Chinese folklore and the maxims based upon jade are interesting. A poetic description of a beautiful woman finds that she "resembles the luminous warmth and richness of jade." A prince is described as bearing himself with the "blandness, dignity, and majesty found only in a mace of purest jade." In folklore, jade is referred to as "petrified tears of a dragon." The moon is a "jade mirror." "If jade is not cut and polished, it cannot be made into anything,—neither is man perfect without trials." Jade was used as a parting gift.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Autumn in Any Town

The yellow lamps of evening burn
All around the town,
And windy trees, at every turn,
Shake the summer down.

Stars climb nightly up the sky,
Lighting hill and vale,
And every car that hurries by
Weaves a shining trail.

Oh, neighbors at the close of day,
When they chance to meet,
May bow, and smile, and go their way,
Down a golden street.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

There Was That Day

THERE WAS ONE DAY. . . . There was a perfectly clear day of off-shore wind and the water was clean and shadowless and ice green and the thumb-smudges of wind were blue over green going seaward and the wind was seaward and the sounds of the railroad yard and the yelping of dogs and her voice singing that thing of Stravinsky's blew out to sea and far out on the sea the shoulders of the little waves were running backward up the slope of the sea with half-hidden vanishing white flanges and there was a white butterfly falling against the green sea and the sun was behind the house and the wind was behind the house and her voice came out through the open window clear as green water, flowing like the loops of light on the ribbed sands in the shallows, fading out like the seaward wind on the sea, leaving the clear green silence. There was that day—From "An Anonymous Generation: Notes From a Notebook of the Twenties," in "A Time to Speak," by ARCHIBALD MACLEISH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Pregătire Spirituală

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Știința Creștină care apare pe această pagină

ESTE ASTĂZI EVIDENT că prăbușirea națiunilor s'a datorit câteodată lipsei de pregătire. Consecințele covârșitoare a acestei lipse din partea popoarelor și națiunilor, ar putea foarte bine îndemna pe gânditorul serios să examineze, din ce într'adevăr se compune pregătirea. O cercetare cinstită a cugetării sale ar putea desvălui că ocazional, când i s'a prezentat o problemă grea urmată de confuziune, necazul era datorit lipsei sale de pregătire spirituală.

Acei ce au fost astfel deșteptați, își dau tot mai mult seama că este necesar un efort spiritual continuu pentru a întâmpina și rezolva problemele experienței omenești. Hristos Isus a spus (Ioan 8:31, 32), "Dacă rămâneți în cuvântul Meu, sunteți în adevăr ucenicii Mei; veți cunoaște adevărul și adevărul vă va face slobozi." Mintea omenească înclină să facă eforturi spasmodice către perfecționare spirituală, dar ceia ce este necesar pentru a birui crezări rele în experiența noastră, este un efort statornic, răbdător, stăruitor, de a învăța mai mult în fiecare zi despre Dumnezeu și legea Sa infinită, neschimbătoare.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (Culegeri de Scrieri) Mary Baker Eddy, Descoperitoarea și Fondatoarea Științei Creștine, scrie (p. 114): "Științiștii Creștini nu pot veghea prea sârguitor, sau zăvori ușile lor destul de tare, sau să se roage lui Dumnezeu prea evlavios, pentru liberarea de revendicările răului. Astfel făcând, Științiștii vor face să tacă sugestiunile rele, vor descoperi metodele lor, și vor opri influența lor ascunsă asupra vieții muritorilor." Studiul Științei Creștine ne oferă căi și mijloace, cu cari putem fi echipați spiritual pentru a înfrunta orice problemă omenească. Prin acest studiu le este posibil tuturor să obție'o cunoaștere a Științei Creștinismului și să o întrebuințeze în viața de toate zilele.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (Prima Biserică a lui Hristos, Științistă, și Miscelanee) de Mary Baker Eddy (p. 48) se găsește o apreciere din partea unui scriitor cunoscut, care a spus în zilele timpurii ale Științei Creștine: "Mary Baker Eddy . . . în insistența sa de a se citi Biblia și scrierile sale proprii constant și zilnic . . . a dat discipolilor săi un mijloc de dezvoltare spirituală care . . . va clădi desigur atât adevăr cât ei vor absorbi în măduva caracterelor lor. Disprețuirea vulgarului și senzualului și subordonarea valorilor pur materiale celor spirituale, împreună cu descurajarea neliniștei și necazurilor, sunt toate forțe ce conduc la dreptate."

Știința Creștină destăinuește cercetătorilor săi natura și valoarea rugăciunei, "rugăciunea fierbinte a celui neprihănit", care, Apostolul Iacov a declarat, "mare putere are" (Iacov 5:16). Rugăciunea de slăvire și recunoștință, rugăciunea de consfințire, rugăciunea este aceia care afirmă unitatea omului cu Dumnezeu și îndemânarea lui de Dumnezeu-dată, de a birui orice este deosebit de bine. Astfel de rugăciune constantă și zilnică ne pune în stare să înfruntăm orice circumstanțe potrivnice cu liniște și încredere, și să biruim orice frică, îngrijorare, necaz și pripeală. Răul ar putea pretinde că suntem neputincioși înaintea sa, dar efortul continuu de a recunoaște numai binele, de a asculta și exprima binele, ne pune în stare de a vedea nimicnicia răului și minciuna pretențiunilor sale.

Mary Baker Eddy, referindu-se la parabola lui Isus despre fecioarele înțelepte și nebune, scrie la paginile 341 și 342 din "Miscellaneous Writings": "Învățăm din această parabolă că nici grijile acestei lumi, nici așa-numitele plăceri sau dureri ale simțurilor materiale, sunt suficiente pentru a pretexta neglijarea luminii spirituale, care trebue să fie îngrijită pentru a menține arzândă flacăra devotiunei prin care să fim conduși la bucuria Științei divine dovedite." Câteodată cineva care nu se lasă înșelat de plăcerile lumești, permite grijilor omenești să-l facă să creadă că nu are timp pentru împrospătare spirituală. Aceasta rezultă deseori dintr'un simț fals de răspundere personală, iar o înțelegere mai adâncă a iubirii imparțiale și universale a lui Dumnezeu va ușura sarcina.

Obiceiul de a începe fiecare zi cu puține clipe de contemplare liniștită a realităților spirituale, nu este numai înțelept dar necesar, dacă vrem să simțim dominațiunea care este la îndemâna noastră. Orele noastre timpurii de dimineață pot fi pline cu argumentări din partea răului, cu gânduri de frică, neliniște, și plângeri, sau pot'fi pline cu gânduri de bine. Alegerea este a noastră. Nimeni nu ne poate împiedeca de a gândi gânduri drepte, de a îmbrăca pentru cursul zilei armura noastră spirituală, sau, de fapt, de a ne da seama că suntem înfășurați într'însa ziua și noaptea. Îndreptarea obișnuită a gândului nostru către bine în loc de către rău, către lumina bucuriei și recunoștiinței în loc de întunerecul fricei și plângerilor, cere o disciplină mintală și spirituală prin care gândirea dreaptă, devine normală și naturală. Fiindcă, după cum Știința Creștină ne dezvălue, Dumnezeu este singura Minte, iar omul, asemănarea Sa ascultă de această Minte.

Diferitele probleme ce se prezintă în experiența omenească, probleme privind biruirea sărăciei și lipsei, a boalei și păcatului, a singurătății, întristărei, și pierderei, provin din crezarea falsă într'o putere opusă lui Dumnezeu, și pot fi rezolvate prin dreapta înțelegere a lui Dumnezeu ca fiind singura cauză și creator, iar omul drept chipul și asemănarea Sa. Pentru a obține o astfel de înțelegere, trebue să devotăm timp, cugetare și energie, după cum trebue să facem în orice ramură de activitate, dar rezultatele unui asemenea efort spiritual întrec tot ceia ce simțurile materiale pot schița. În viețile ce sunt îmbogățite prin înțelegere spirituală este împlinită făgăduiala divină proclamată de Isaia (Isaia 32:18), "Poporul meu va locui în locuința păcii, în case fără grijă și în adăposturi liniștite."

Informațiile referitoare la literatura Științei Creștine în limba română, se pot obține dela Societatea de Editură a Științei Creștine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Yachts at Marblehead

Against unharried skies loom the slim gray spars
Of ships that go the friendlier paths of sport,
Their loads no song for Homer, theirs no
Freightage of hate and despair for shorefolk.

IVAL MCPEAK

These the Romans Left In Britain

FIVE HUNDRED YEARS had passed since Julius Caesar's first invasion of the Island, when the Romans departed from it forever. . . . They had made great military roads; they had built forts; they had taught them how to dress and arm themselves much better than they had ever known how to do before; they had refined the whole British way of living. Agricola had built a great wall of earth, more than seventy miles long, extending from Newcastle to beyond Carlisle, for the purpose of keeping out the Picts and Scots; Hadrian had strengthened it; Severus, finding it much in want of repair, had built it afresh of stone. Above all, it was in the Roman time, and by means of Roman ships, that the Christian religion was first brought into Britain. . . .

It is but little that is known of those five hundred years; but some remains of them are still found. Often, when laborers are digging up the ground to make foundations for houses or churches, they light on rusty money that once belonged to the Romans. Fragments of plates from which they ate, of goblets from which they drank, and of pavement on which they trod, are discovered among the earth that is broken by the plough, or the dust that is crumbled by the gardener's spade. Wells that the Romans sunk still yield water; roads that the Romans made form part of our highways. In some old battlefields, British spear-heads and Roman armor have been found, mingled together in decay, as they fell in the thick pressure of the fight. Traces of Roman camps, overgrown with grass, . . . are to be seen in almost all parts of the country. Across the bleak moors of Northumberland, the wall of Severus, overrun with moss and weeds, still stretches, a strong ruin, and the shepherds and their dogs lie sleeping on it in the summer weather. On Salisbury Plain, Stonehenge yet stands,—a monument of the earlier time, when the Roman name was unknown in Britain, and when the Druids, with their best magic-wands, could not have written it in the sands of the wild sea-shore. — From "A Child's History of England," by CHARLES DICKENS.

Spiritual Preparedness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS obvious today that the fall of nations has sometimes been due to lack of preparedness. The overwhelming results of such lack on the part of peoples and nations may well arouse the earnest thinker to consider of what preparedness really consists. An honest investigation of his thought may reveal that on occasions when a difficult problem presented itself to him and confusion ensued, the trouble was due to his lack of spiritual preparedness.

To those who have been thus awakened, it becomes increasingly apparent that continuous spiritual effort is necessary to meet and solve the problems of human experience. Christ Jesus said (John 8:31, 32), "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The human mind is inclined to make spasmodic efforts towards spiritual improvement, but what is needed to overcome evil beliefs in our experience is a steadfast, patient, persevering effort to learn more each day of God and His infinite, unchanging law.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 114): "Christian Scientists cannot watch too sedulously, or bar their doors too closely, or pray to God too fervently, for deliverance from the claims of evil. Thus doing, Scientists will silence evil suggestions, uncover their methods, and stop their hidden influence upon the lives of mortals." The study of Christian Science provides ways and means by which we can be spiritually equipped to meet any human problem. Through this study it is possible for all to gain a knowledge of the Science of Christianity, and to utilize it in everyday life.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mrs. Eddy (p. 48) is found an appreciation from the pen of a well-known writer, who said in the early days of the Christian Science movement: "Mrs. Eddy . . . in her insistence upon the constant daily reading of the Bible and her own writings, . . . has given to her disciples a means of spiritual development which . . . will certainly build such truth as they do gain into the marrow of their characters. The scorn of the gross and sensual, and the subordination of merely material to spiritual values, together with the discouragement of care and worry, are all forces that make for righteousness."

Christian Science reveals to its students the nature and value of prayer, "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man," which, the Apostle James declared, "availeth much" (James 5:16). It is the prayer of praise and gratitude, the prayer of consecration, the prayer that affirms man's unity with God and his God-given ability to overcome all that is unlike good. Such constant daily prayer enables us to meet any adverse circumstance with quietness and confidence, and to overcome fear, anxiety, worry, and haste. Evil may claim that we are powerless before it, but the continual effort to know only good, to obey and express good, enables us to see the nothingness of evil and the falsity of its claims.

Mrs. Eddy, referring to Jesus' parable of the wise and foolish virgins, writes on pages 341 and 342 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "We learn from this parable that neither the cares of this world nor the so-called pleasures or pains of material sense are adequate to plead for the neglect of spiritual light, that must be tended to keep aglow the flame of devotion whereby to enter into the joy of divine Science demonstrated." Sometimes one who would not be beguiled by the pleasures of the world allows the cares of the world to tempt him into believing that he has no time for spiritual refreshment. This often results from a false sense of personal responsibility, and a deeper understanding of God's impartial and universal love will ease the burden.

The habit of beginning each day with a few moments of quiet contemplation of the spiritual realities, is not only wise but necessary if we are to experience the dominion which is available for us. Our early morning hours may be filled with arguments on the side of evil, with thoughts of fear, anxiety, and complaint, or they may be filled with thoughts of good. The choice is our own. No one can hinder us from thinking right thoughts, from putting on our spiritual armor for the day, or, in fact, from knowing that we are clothed in it night and day. The habitual turning of our thought towards good instead of evil, towards the light of joy and gratitude instead of the darkness of fear and complaint, demands a mental and spiritual discipline through which right thinking is found to be normal and natural. For, as Christian Science reveals, God is the only Mind, and man, His likeness, is obedient to that Mind.

The various problems which present themselves in human experience, problems involving the overcoming of poverty and lack, of sickness and sin, of loneliness, sorrow, and loss, arise from the false belief in a power opposed to God, and they can be solved through the right understanding of God as the only cause and creator, and man as His image and likeness. In order to gain such understanding, one must devote time, thought, and energy towards its attainment, just as one must do in any line of endeavor, but the results of such spiritual effort far exceed anything that the material senses can outline. In lives that are enriched through spiritual understanding is fulfilled the divine promise voiced by Isaiah (Isaiah 32:18), "My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian)

Honeysuckle

New honeysuckle leaves!
First arrivals of the birthday
party spring conceives.

Sweet honeysuckle flowers!
Trailing sprays of tender fragrance
through the summer hours.

Red honeysuckle berries!
Vying for the robins' favor
with the first wild cherries.

MARGARET SCOTT FINN

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Established by

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Yes, Things Are Serious ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

When Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt announced yesterday that all formal White House entertainment would be omitted this winter "because conditions are so serious," one social-minded member of her press conference spoke up:

"You know, Mrs. Roosevelt," she said, "I think you've made us realize how serious things really are."

A few cynical reporters began to titter. American lives being lost on the Atlantic. The Navy ready to shoot German raiders on sight. Consumers and manufacturers told they can't use any more aluminum or copper. The Army stepping in to run striking defense plants. Mounting taxes. And then it takes cancellation of a White House social program to make women realize that the situation is "really serious"!

On second thought, we all realized that the startled reporter was probably voicing the reaction that would come to many women all over the country as they read Mrs. Roosevelt's announcement.

"Because conditions are so serious and the President is so busy we will give no formal parties this winter at all," she said.

Little Use for Gold Service Now

Not since the last World War has the White House been without state parties when the old mansion glitters in every corner with gold braid, diamond tiaras and sparkling punch cups. Now all that is blacked-out. The President and his wife may have a few friends in to supper to discuss world issues, but there will be little use for the gold service and white kid gloves.

Canceling a social season at the White House is not the simple operation it might seem. Washington loves a party, especially a party at the White House and nothing short of a war emergency would make socialites—and the general public—admit that the President is using good judgment in saving himself the time and energy involved in greeting 1,000 or more officially-eligible guests invited to the most exclusive social events in this democratic land of ours.

Cancellation of the White House social program has been effected in installments. Two years ago as soon as the war broke out in Europe, the question arose as to what should be done about the diplomatic dinner. The President of the United States can't be as discreet in seating his dinner guests as a private host or hostess. They must sit according to rank, even if the Japanese Ambassador happens to come next to the Chinese envoy.

Anxious to avoid international incidents at the diplomatic dinner, the State Department advised its abandonment. The Roosevelts decided not to have any of the five annual State Dinners and there have been none since 1939. This year the five state receptions will also be dropped.

President Glad to Drop Receptions

Mrs. Roosevelt intimated that the President will be happy to have the tedious receptions abandoned. Presidents have differed in their attitudes toward the social duties the Presidency entails. According to Irving H. Hoover, former White House usher who wrote "42 Years in the White House," the one who thrived on it most was Taft. "Hoover," he says, "seemed positively afraid of it. Coolidge made a comedy of it. It meant nothing to Wilson. He remarked, that if the earth would open and swallow the whole crowd, they would never be missed."

President Roosevelt is a person who would enjoy it were it not for his physical handicaps and for the extra burden of office thrust upon him by the war. Secret Service men, responsible for the President's safety, will feel greatly relieved.

Official wives who have never been to a White House reception are not the only ones who will be disappointed at the Roosevelts' decision. Even harder-hit will be the musical artists who count on a "command performance" at White House dinners and teas to boost them to success. Mrs. Roosevelt has quite a list of applications of this sort on hand and promises to create occasions for their appearance at informal parties where possible.

The financial saving from the social black-out should accrue to the Government. The President gets a $25,000 a year entertainment and travel fund but it can't be used to pay for a party unless members of both political parties are present.

Diplomats and private hostesses in the Capital can be counted on to follow the Roosevelts' example of eliminating all but "parties with a purpose." Many Embassies have already done this.

Black ties rather than tails are definitely "in" this winter. Guest lists are seldom put in the papers. Only the Latin Americans give evidence of gaiety, inviting in "good neighbors" to celebrate their Southern Hemisphere's new high position in the social world.

The Country Speaks: San Francisco

Postscript to an Article on Labor Parade ..... *By Nate White*

San Francisco

On Sept. 11, in "The Country Speaks," column from California, this correspondent dealt with the public's growing impatience with labor disputes during the emergency period. The article has provoked three distinct reactions.

In that column, it was stated that because of recent strikes in the San Francisco Bay area, labor may have won some skirmishes but that it was losing the battle of public opinion. On the other hand, we pointed to San Francisco's great Labor Day spectacle of a reported 60,000 workers marching en masse down Market Street. We said that was inspiring, especially in view of the fact that labor's right to organize in many sections of the world has been crushed. We might have contrasted the marching of regimented worker-slaves in Nazi Europe to the spectacle in San Francisco, but didn't think of it.

Shortly after the article appeared, a friend stopped the writer in Berkeley and said, "I want to tell you the inside story of that Labor Day Parade. The men in our shop were angry about having to march. They didn't want to, but they had to—or be fined $5 by their union." My friend estimated that 95 per cent of the unionists in the parade would have been fined $5 if they had not marched.

Far Over on Other Side

Second repercussion came from a San Franciscan, a woman who took the trouble to come to the office: "I liked what you said about unions," she said, "only you didn't hit them hard enough. They aren't patriotic when they obstruct production the way they do with all these strikes."

The third repercussion came from the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, an influential employer organization in Los Angeles. Referring to my mention of the Labor Day Parade in San Francisco as "inspiring," Randolph Van Nostrand, the Association's Director of Public Relations, declared, "Our information is not so inspiring. Here in Los Angeles it is standard policy of labor unions to instruct their members to march or to pay a fine. Previous to the last Labor Day Parade here, union waitresses were assessed 10 cents each to pay for a band to represent their union in the parade and were excused from actually marching upon payment of this assessment. I have personal knowledge of a butcher who was suspended from his union on refusal to pay a $5 fine for not marching in a previous Labor Day Parade. There is often a great discrepancy between the statements of professional labor leaders and the rank and file they claim to represent."

Upon inquiry in San Francisco, it was learned that most of the unions do fine their members in amounts from $1 to $10 for not marching in the Labor Day Parade, although some unions put marching upon a voluntary basis. For the 1941 parade, it was learned, the bartenders' union of the American Federation of Labor ruled to fine its members $10 if they did not march and were off duty at the time.

Some Paid for Marching

The culinary unions, it is understood, agreed to fine their members from $5 to $10 for not marching, although the waitress who sometimes sells me pumpkin pie said that her A. F. of L. union had voted this year not to fine members but to pay them $1 if they marched. She said, "Most of the unions fine their members, and ours used to, but this year they decided that since we were on our feet so much every day, we would be paid $1 if we marched. I was out of town."

Most sources queried by this correspondent seriously challenged union estimates that 60,000 workers marched. The figure is more like 30,000, it was said. The Berkeley friend's estimate that 95 per cent of the workers who marched were under threat of fines was modified by this source. "It is more like 75 per cent." It was pointed out that this year brewery workers marched on a voluntary basis.

After assessing the three reactions, it can be conceded to Mr. Van Nostrand that under such conditions the Labor Day Parade was not all that it appeared to be. This correspondent would point out, however, that labor's right to march and organize is the first objective dictators would destroy. In view of conditions abroad it seems that it is an American ideal none of us would dare destroy, because in its destruction are the dangerous seeds of the dictator doctrine, even if sometimes parades are not all that they seem.

To Change the Subject:

The Army Mule, Maligned Adventurer ..... *By Alexander H. Williams*

One may talk of the Foreign Legion, of the Lafayette Esquadrille, of the heroic fliers of the Royal Air Force and other squadrons which go zooming through the skies, but the greatest adventurer of them all is the Army mule. Where the cannon roar and the machine guns go rat-a-tat-tat, he is close to the firing line with a look in his eyes that is placid and a mein that is unafraid.

Kipling wrote of a water boy who

"... didn't seem to know the use o' fear.
If we charged or broke a cut,
You could bet your bloomin' nut
'E'd be waiting fifty paces right flank rear."

And he concluded with the comment:

"You're a better man than I am, Gunga Din!"

Kipling's tribute might fittingly be paid to the Army mule, as any Army man will attest.

While picturesque prairie schooners drawn by four-line mule teams have passed from the horizon and "mule skinners" with equally picturesque speech are now trying out their spectacular powers of persuasion on carburetors and gear-shifts, the Army mule has not entirely passed from the picture. He is just as necessary as the motorized units, and Army men have an affection for him that is undying.

Reprieve for Gene

This was shown at Fort Devens, Mass., a few days ago when Gene, a 35-year-old mule of the 101st Cavalry, won a reprieve and a pension after Col. Gilbert Ackerman decided he was too old to be of service. Col. Walter E. Young arrived at Devens just in time to persuade Colonel Ackerman to rescind an order and to send Gene back to Brooklyn to live in retirement at the 101st Armory there.

Today Gene, "sound as a dollar," according to Eugene L. Sullivan, top sergeant of Troop K, gets the best the men of the regiment can give. He will live in the Armory in winter and graze at Squadron C's farm at Huntington, L. I., in summer.

The feats of the Army mule under fire are many, and he has been immortalized in song and story. It remained for Lieut.-Col. E. E. Bennett, commanding at Fort Totten, Queens, a few years ago, to order out a regiment to do the mule full military honors in recognition of duty well and willingly performed, of loyalty and obedience—things not always found in men.

Colonel Bennett had the regiment out on parade with bands and flags at Fort Totten for Jack, a native of Missouri, home state of some of the best mules in the world, and Jack took the salute like the veteran he was, with becoming gravity. On the occasion of Jack's honorable retirement after 27 years of service to his country, Colonel Bennett paid tribute to all Army mules. He saw him as "an outstanding public servant, performing all his duties in accordance with the highest of Army mule traditions."

Widespread Service

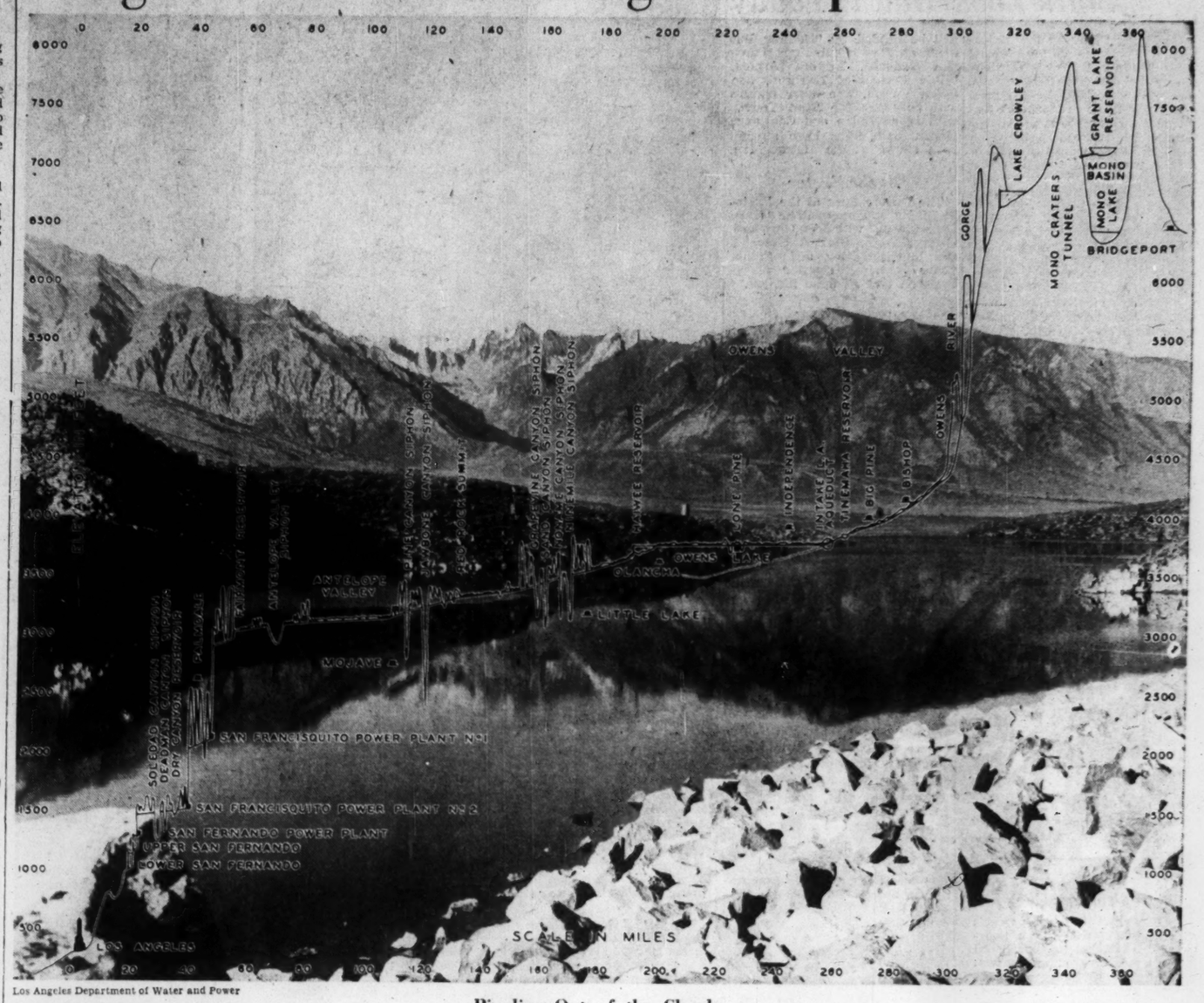
There has been no military force in modern times without the Army mule being an integral part of it. Even with the motorization of Army units, the sun never sets on the Army mule, and today they are serving in every country in the world, just as they served with the Allies and the Central Powers in the World War, with the Japanese and the Russians in Manchuria, with Kitchener in the Sudan. They have served and are now serving under almost every flag.

There is something peculiar about the Army mule, never to be understood by the civilian. A working knowledge of him is exclusively that of the Army muleteer and the Southern plantation Negro, and this knowledge is born and grows out of linguistic ability. This establishes something closely akin to a brotherhood. Both will vehemently deny the tradition that the mule is stubborn. That trait, they tell you, is only the hallmark of his intelligence, and he is, in fact, the most tractable of creatures if you know how to speak his language. His seeming stubbornness is only refusal to do the inconsequential or attempt the impossible. They know him as the epitome of sanity and reasonableness, courage and loyalty—as having man lashed to the mast when it comes to logic.

The Army mule can assimilate more punishment than any animal, not excepting the American bull terrier. Nothing short of a machine gun or a .75 could stop him.

Nowhere is courage, loyalty and obedience more highly regarded than in the Army. All these things make for morale—and that is what the Army mule's got. And that is why there is a fondness in the heart of every Army man for the Army mule that stands 16 hands high and has a white muzzle. That strain comes from Missouri, also the breeding ground for Champ Clark's "houn' dawg" that isn't much on looks or much on speed, but just turn him loose on a cold scent!

High Sierras Fill Los Angeles' Cup With Water



Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Pipeline Out of the Clouds

Or the saga of a drop of water on its almost incredible journey from the High Sierras to the faucets of Los Angeles. The black line across the picture above—from a cross-section map—shows the breathtaking speed of the plunge. In the picture background is Crowley Lake, now dedicated, which stores enough water to supply Los Angeles for a year.

City's water system now stretches 400 miles north to tap Crowley Lake in High Sierras—Gigantic project started in 1934—Northern link traverses desert and mountains.

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BISHOP, Calif.—Nestling at the eastern base of the High Sierras, Crowley Lake was dedicated this week end formally completing the Los Angeles Municipal water system now reaching 400 miles north from the housewife's tap.

The Sierra setting befits the gigantic project which began in 1934 to lengthen the "watershed" of metropolitan Los Angeles, which also has gone 300 miles in another direction, east, to the Colorado River in a double program to safeguard its future.

This northern link, under mountain and over desert, adds another 80 miles to the original Los Angeles Aqueduct which 30 years ago had already crept high up into the Owens River Valley.

At the head of the Valley, some 50 miles north of here, the Lake is taking shape three miles wide and seven miles long; when full, its 60,000,000,000 gallons of water, as much as all other lakes, reservoirs, and tanks in the City's system combined, would be enough to keep supplied the City's population of 1,500,000 for a whole year. The capacity may never be fully utilized, however, since a primary function of the lake is to regulate the High Sierras' runoff through Mono Basin to the Valley and the aqueduct beyond.

Many-Sided Project

The many-sided extension project, costing some $20,000,000, connects with a system in which many prior millions had been spent in building siphons, canals, and open ditches, comprising the largest public works projects up to the time of constructing the Panama Canal.

In accord with the quirk of geography which places inland Reno, Nev., west of seaside Los Angeles, the Los Angeles aqueduct now gathers water north of San Francisco and west of Los Angeles.

To assure water for an ever-growing city, Angelenos long ago had corralled Sierra water by tapping the Owens River, which parallels the eastern or backside of the Sierras. By reaching even further north, the extension now comes abreast of the Hetch-Hetchy project, which in Yosemite National Park on the western slope of the Sierras is the source of San Francisco's water supply. In the California tradition, San Francisco also does things in a big way, going 160 miles for water.

Similar to the rain-drop twins falling on the Rockies' Continental Divide, one of which rides down into the Atlantic and the other into the Pacific, the twin drops falling on the Sierra crest just west of Mono Lake theoretically divide so that one goes into a Los Angeles glass and the other into a San Francisco glass, even though the two cities are some 400 miles apart.

Before the extension was completed, the east-bound twin would run down the sharper eastern face of the Sierra and end up near at hand in saline Mono Lake, an evaporating body of water with no outlet other than the clouds. To catch the drop before it got into the untasty Mono Lake in the hollow of Mono Basin, a reservoir was created out of Grant Lake, at about 7,150 feet elevation up the Sierra's eastern slope, and about 350 miles from Los Angeles.

The most spectacular phase of the extension was the tunneling under Mono Craters, a series of extinct volcanos forming a ridge between Mono Basin and the long Owens Valley.

The 11.3-mile excavation involved great difficulties. Subterranean water flows amounted to as much as 15,000 gallons a minute, complicating drainage and support while sand hogs worked. A further bother was the infiltration of carbon dioxide; large air blowers were installed to neutralize nature's soda fountain. At times it was necessary to pump 34,000 cubic feet of fresh air every minute into the heading.

Gathering water from the Grant Lake conduits the tunnel empties almost directly into Crowley Lake, which at 7,000 feet is framed to the west by magnificent Sierra peaks. McGee Mountain, famed for its ski slopes in the Inyo-Mono sports center, rises from the water's edge, topping off at 10,866 feet. Mt. Morrison, 12,245 ft., and Mt. Morgan, 11,298 ft., flank McGee. In the distance as seen from the lake is the famous Ritter Range, eastern boundary of Yosemite, with Mts. Ritter and Banner and the picturesque Minarets, all over 13,000 ft., known the world over as a rival to the Alps.

The Los Angeles Board of Water and Power Commissioners named the lake in honor of the late Monsignor John J. Crowley, Roman Catholic priest, whose 14,000 square miles of parish included the Nation's highest and lowest points, Mt. Whitney and Death Valley, which flank the aqueduct route. In making his daily rounds, the "padre of the desert" drove in excess of 100,000 miles annually; each Sunday to conduct services at Death Valley, Lone Pine, and here at Bishop, he would cover 160 miles.

The board, in naming the lake, gave recognition to the priest's harmonizing efforts through the years in solving problems between the City of Los Angeles and residents and property owners of this area, where land was purchased for water rights.

He had been a leader in the movement resulting in the Board's decision to resell town properties in the four Owens Valley towns, and to retain only water rights. The new policy, in effect for two years now, has resulted in the sale of nearly $2,000,000 in town and business properties to individuals. This in turn has brought about a rehabilitation of all the communities with more new buildings constructed in the past year than in the 30 preceding years.

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

Up Where Both Water and Air Are Clear

Looking southwest over Mono Basin at the head of the Los Angeles water system. In the rear are the Mono Craters, under which a tunnel was driven in spite of great technical difficulties.

New Films in Prospect for Boston—Current Art Exhibitions

'Maltese Falcon' at Met; 'Stars Look Down' Today

Beginning Thursday the Metropolitan Theater will be showing "The Maltese Falcon," Warners' adaptation of Dashiell Hammett's mystery story. Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor head a cast that includes Peter Lorre, Gladys George, Lee Patrick, Barton MacLane, and Sydney Greenstreet. The screen version of the story has been written and directed by John Huston. The latter's father, Walter Huston, plays a bit role.

The companion feature will be "Law of the Tropics," which is described as a film of romance and adventure on a South American rubber plantation. Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn are the principal players. In the supporting cast are Regis Toomey, Mona Maris, and Hobart Bosworth.

★ ★ ★

'The Stars Look Down'

An English film, "The Stars Look Down," arrives today at the Fine Arts Theater. The story comes from a novel by Dr. A. J. Cronin about an English coal mining town. Carol Reed, who has directed some of the smooth English melodramas, brought the story to the screen. Michael Redgrave, Margaret Lockwood and Emlyn Williams are the principal players in a cast which includes Nancy Price, Allan Jeayes, Linden Travers, Cecil Parker and Milton Rosmer.

★ ★ ★

'Little Foxes' Continue

A third week is announced at the Keith Memorial for "The Little Foxes," starring Bette Davis. The film was directed by William Wyler, and the story was adapted by Lillian Hellman from her play of the same name. Herbert Marshall, Teresa Wright and Richard Carlson are among the players. A third week is announced also for "Unexpected Uncle," the companion feature on the program.

★ ★ ★

Bob Hope's Film

At the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday the double bill will be headed by "Nothing But the Truth," with Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard, Edward Arnold, Willie Best, Lief Erickson, and Helen Vinson. The other feature will be "Buy Me That Town," with Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. Both films have already been shown at the Metropolitan.

★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

The feature films at the Exeter beginning Thursday will be "When Ladies Meet," with Joan Crawford, Greer Garson, Herbert Marshall, and Robert Taylor, and "Father Takes a Wife," starring Gloria Swanson and Adolphe Menjou.

★ ★ ★

At South Station

Short features listed for the South Station Theater beginning Friday include the following: "U. S. Army Tanks in Action," "England—Yesterday," a film of sea life off Florida, "Golf with Patty Berg," Ray Whitley in a musical Western, "Highways of Friendship," Community Singing," two color cartoons, a 3-Stooge comedy, and national and war news.

★ ★ ★

W. C. Fields on Screen

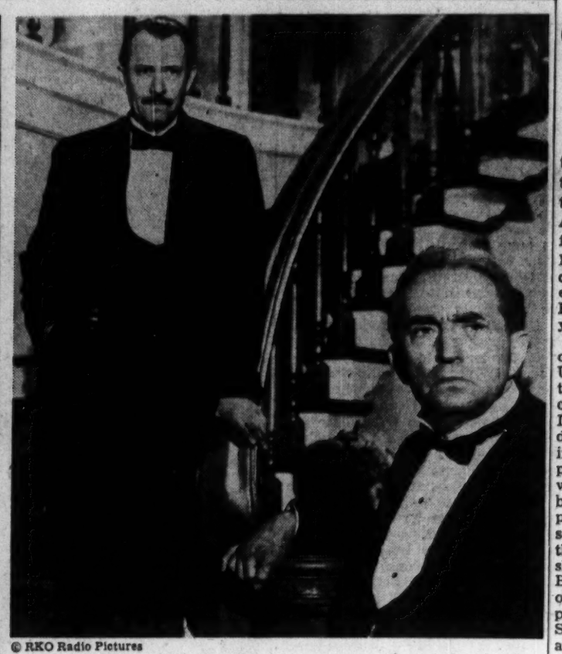
At the Keith Boston beginning Friday the feature film will be "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," with W. C. Fields. On the stage will be Sally Rand.

Symphony Concert Program Changed

The program for this week's concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra has been changed. Ravel's "Le Tombeau de Couperin" Suite and Roussel's Symphony No. 3 in G minor replace the Vivaldi Concerto and Falla's Suite. Schubert's Symphony No. 7, in C major, remains as the closing number.

Margaret Lockwood and Michael Redgrave

In "The Stars Look Down," beginning today at the Fine Arts.



© RKO Radio Pictures

Carl Benton Reid and Charles Dingle

In "The Little Foxes," continuing for a third week on the screen at the Keith Memorial.

News of the Stage

"Spring Again," the Isabel Leighton-Bertram Bloch comedy in which Guthrie McClintic will co-star Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith, is scheduled to have its first performance at the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, on Monday night, Oct. 27. The engagement is for a single week, with another week out of town to follow before the play opens at Henry Miller's Theater, New York, on Monday night, Nov. 10. The supporting cast includes Ann Andrews, Joseph Buloff, John Craven, Betty Breckenridge, and Jayne Cotter.

★ ★ ★

Jo Mielziner has been engaged to design the sets for the Dwight Deere Wiman production of "Solitaire," John Van Druten's adaptation of Edwin Corle's novel. Dudley Digges is to direct. The play will go into rehearsal as soon as a theater is available big enough to accommodate the settings. Another item from Mr. Wiman advises that Rosalie Stewart has arrived in New York to discuss the immediate production of the new play, "Letters to Lucerne," by Fritz Rotter and Allen Vincent.

★ ★ ★

A list of more than 60 sponsors, running alphabetically from George Abbott to Darryl F. Zanuck, has been announced for the Russian War Benefit to be held at Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, Oct. 27. Gilbert Miller is the honorary chairman of the Entertainment Division of the Russian War Relief, Inc.

★ ★ ★

Dwight Deere Wiman and Richard Rodgers will be co-producers of "Hotel Splendide," the musical comedy based on Ludwig Bemelmans' New Yorker stories. Donald Ogden Stewart is writing the book and the lyrics and music will be by Mr. Rodgers and Lorenz Hart. A try-out engagement is scheduled to begin in Boston at Christmas time.

'Fun to Be Free'

"Fun To Be Free," the Hecht-MacArthur revue, will be seen in Boston in December in the course of its tour under the auspices of the Stage, Screen, Radio, and Arts Division of Fight for Freedom, according to word in New York.

Benefit Dance Performance

A group of young Boston dancers will join in a benefit performance for the Y. W. C. A., in the Lee Auditorium, 140 Clarendon St., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 28.

Mary Starks will dance a Bach Chorale and "Singing Figure"—a dance of rejoicing to an Irish tune—among other numbers. Katharine Schroeder, dance director at Radcliffe College, will contribute two Mexican dances—"Jarabe Tapatio" and "Chiapenecas"—an outcome of her Mexican visit last summer, together with some ballet solos. And Adele Hooper and Harry Coble of the Jan Veen Studio, in a newly formed partnership, will present solos and duos including "Torn Earth," "Vagabond Song," and a comic ballet, "Lovers—Not."

Janice Janes, dance director at the Y. W. C. A., is in charge.

To Present 'The Vortex'

The New England Repertory Playhouse at 36 Joy Street will open its season tonight with Noel Coward's "The Vortex." Performances will be given through Saturday of this week and on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Robert de Lany is now director. Several new members have joined the company since the summer in Provincetown.

News of the Screen

Charlie Barnet's and Wingy Manone's bands are to be featured in Universal's "Fifty Million Nickels," a film musical about juke boxes. Ken Murray and Harriet Hilliard are featured in leading roles and the film will mark the screen debut of the Milt Horth trio, a radio swing combination.

★ ★ ★

"Ballad for Americans," a drama about American youth, went into production this week at M-G-M with Douglas McPhail, Ray McDonald, Virginia Weidler, Leo Gorcey, Beverly Hudson, Richard Hall, Larry Nunn, and Rags Ragland in the cast.

★ ★ ★

"Lend a Paw," new Walt Disney short about Pluto the Pup, bears a dedication to the Tailwaggers, a charitable club of dog owners to which many prominent Hollywood folk belong. Another item concerning Mr. Disney reports that the producer stopped off in Panama City on Oct. 14 to attend the premiere there of "Fantasia." He is now en route to New York for the premiere of "Dumbo" at the Broadway Theater, on Oct. 23.

★ ★ ★

Bing Crosby has lately informed Paramount that he will return to Hollywood on Oct. 27 to begin work on "Holiday Inn," the Irving Berlin musical film in which Mr. Crosby co-stars with Fred Astaire. Mr. Astaire is already at work rehearsing the dance numbers. Mr. Crosby's current film is "Birth of the Blues."

'Good Neighbor'

A new play by Jack Levin. Staged by Sinclair Lewis. Settings by Frederick Fox. Presented by Sam Byrd at the Windsor Theater, beginning on Oct. 21. The cast is as follows:

Yankel Barron	Gustave Shacky
Hannah	Anna Appel
Heinrich	Howard Fischer
Whitey	Albert Vees
Mrs. Jacobs	Edith Shayne
Mrs. Kurtmann	Grace Mills
Officer Clydesdale	Donald Arbury
Luther	Arthur Anderson
Bessie	Edna Mae Harris
Miss Jolly	Helen Carter
Barney	Lewis Charles
Miss Jaffrey	Susanne Turner
Western Union Boy	Leslie Barrett
Doctor	Henry Sherwood
Hildie	Marcella Powers
Dave	Sam Byrd
Leader of the Cavaliers	Winfield Smith
Second Cavalier	John A. Stearns

'Good Neighbor'

New York

The chore of directing Jack Levin's "Good Neighbor" at the Windsor Theater interrupted Sinclair Lewis in the writing of a novel to which he should soon be able to return. In garbled terms, Mr. Levin pays tribute to unselfishness and neighborly kindness and pleads for a more general practice of these virtues.

"Good Neighbor" is about a Jewish shopkeeper, Hannah Barron, whom another character describes as a one-woman Salvation Army. Unwisely Hannah bestows upon the needy the money her sailor son, Dave has been sending her to bank for him and his bride-to-be. Hannah also conceals behind a wardrobe closet a mentally retarded youth wrongfully suspected of murder. For this, she is slain by hooded hoodlums. Hannah's insurance policy of $1,000 has been made out to Dave and her parting words are that he will get his money back "with interest."

Anna Appel is a capable actress in the Yiddish Art style and she makes the mother a monument of energy and good deeds. Mr. Lewis' direction has not been able to rescue any of the other players.

J. D. B.

DeBellis

Dorothy Maynor

To sing at Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

Grace Horne Galleries At the Boston Art Club

By Dorothy Adlow

A new tenant has come to occupy the spacious exhibiting rooms of the Boston Art Club, none other than the Grace Horne Galleries. Advantages can and should ensue from this arrangement, for the Boston Art Club is a traditional center, associated with native art effort for 70 years, and the Grace Horne Galleries have fostered the young artist.

The Boston Art Club, the oldest organization of the kind in the United States, is identified with the struggles, the progress, and the conflicts of the American art scene. If the Art Club has at times housed displays which were mediocre or inept, it has also been the show place of the best and most brilliant workmanship in America; it has been the center of discussion, dispute, and controversy. While it has seemed ofter to sink into apathy, the club was the first in Boston to show Matisse and Picasso, Rouault, Braque, and Utrillo. The Institute of Modern Art has occupied the premises for an interval, and the Society of Independent Artists has also exhibited here.

The Grace Horne Galleries have commenced the new chapter in their exhibiting history by showing a large display of pictures along with a few sculptures of works by members past and present of the Boston Art Club. The earlier works are already absorbed in American art history, and the later specimens disclose the changes and departures that have come with time. The past members have respectfully been given prominence in the large gallery on the third floor, while numerous works by the younger generation have been hung in the smaller galleries and in many of the newly and beautifully installed clubrooms on the first floor.

The Boston Art Club was organized when the United States was in the grip of expansion and industrialism. Artists could expect little encouragement and they sought refuge in Europe. Shown in the current display are convases by Joseph DeCamp, William Morris Hunt, Frank Duveneck, George Fuller, Winslow Homer, and Eastman Johnson. There is the first mural sketch executed by John Singer Sargent. There is a landscape by Inness, a pair of portraits by Edmund Tarbell, several works by Eugene Speicher. There are genre street scenes by Childe Hassam and A. C. Goodwin, and aquarelles by John LaFarge and Maurice Prendergast. George Luks was also a member, and Samuel Halpert.

The contemporary list includes names familiar to us in Boston. There are featured artists who have been sponsored by the Grace Horne Galleries, such for example as Molly Luce, Herbert Barnet, Arcadius Lyon, Gertrude Tonsberg, William Draper, Danton Sawyer, Polly Nordell, Bessie Howard. The list lengthens, and the walls are generously hung with works which are interesting for one reason or another.

★ ★ ★

Two Van Veens Exhibit

Pieter and Pierre Van Veen, father and son, are to exhibit their paintings at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street, through Nov. 1.

Pieter van Veen is of Netherlands origin, though he has lived in France for many years and is now an American citizen. His canvases show a devotion to flowers and landscape and an inclination toward the decorative. While he has no doubt great admiration for his fellow countryman, Vincent van Gogh, he differs from him in the steadiness of his hand, and in the objective calm with which he works.

There are not many who can paint flowers with authority, and without being dwarfed somewhat by the overwhelming beauty. Mr. Van Veen's flowers show his capacity to grasp the subject in its complexity and characterize it with its manifold subtleties. His dahlias, mauve and yellow, are handsome, and his gladioli, irises, tulips, and white ramblers bespeak the splendor of these species. The mixed bouquets are flowery and fragrant.

Mr. Van Veen's landscapes show a variation in the painter's viewpoint. Great, imposing prospects such as "View of the Olympics" are treated with scenic decorativeness; they lack the active, plastic surface interest manifest in the flowers. The landscapes are more interesting as they assume the veiled, transitory, impressionistic quality reminiscent of Monet.

Pierre van Veer's canvases have human interest and dramatic import. He has the literary touch, the theatrical impulse, the humane disposition. There is a touch of mysticism, a tendency toward the visionary, a desire to bring to the surface through accents, colors, and telling contours the inner mood of his subjects.

Orson Welles has signed Dolores del Rio for the leading role in his new Mercury Production for RKO Radio, "The Magnificent Ambersons." A starting date for the film, which Mr. Welles will produce and direct and for which he wrote the screen play, was tentatively set for Tuesday. Tim Holt, Joseph Cotten, Ray Collins, and Agnes Moorehead will be in the cast.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

MAJESTIC • 1 WEEK ONLY • ENDING SUNDAY NIGHT
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30—55c TO $1.10
A Season of Gilbert and Sullivan Productions
THE MESSRS. SHUBERT & THE GILBERT-SULLIVAN OPERA CO.
PRESENT
THE MIKADO
150 PEOPLE IN THE ENSEMBLE
EVENINGS: 55c-85c-$1.10-$1.65-$2.20; WED. MAT.: 55c-85c-$1.10; SAT. MAT.: 55c-$1.10-$1.65.
SEATS NOW ON SALE
SPECIAL SUNDAY NIGHT BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR N. E. HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL • NO ADVANCE IN BARGAIN PRICES
OPENING MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 27
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE
"The Most Picturesque of All Gilbert-Sullivan Operas"
Same Price Scale Prevails for All Gilbert-Sullivan Productions.

WILBUR • LAST 6 TIMES • EVES. 8:30 • MAT. TODAY
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
An Improbable Farce by NOEL COWARD
Evs. 55c-$2.75; Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.20

OPERA HOUSE • LAST 6 TIMES • EVES. 8:30
The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present ZIEGFELD'S GAY MUSICAL
RIO RITA
Mat. TODAY at 2:30
Evs., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20; Wed. Mat., 55c
85c $1.10 Sat. Mat., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, Tax Inc.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE Cornet ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Jeanette Loff • Brian MacDONALD • AHERNE
"SMILIN' THROUGH"
Plus: "Tanks A Million"

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
NOW
Tyrone Power • Betty Grable
"A YANK IN THE R. A. F."
Plus, "Charlie Chan in Rio"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Irene Dunne • Robert Montgomery
"UNFINISHED BUSINESS"
Plus "The Smiling Ghost"

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RADIO'S "KITCHEN QUIZ" 2½ HR. PROGRAM
U. S. CAVALRY • FRANCE • HAYDEN PLANETARIUM •

COLONIAL • LAST WEEK • Tonight 8:30
Mats. Today and Sat., 2:30
VINTON FREEDLEY'S New Musical Comedy
LET'S FACE IT!
By DOROTHY and HERBERT FIELDS
DANNY KAYE ★ EVE ARDEN
BENNY BAKER ★ MARY JANE WALSH ★ EDITH MEISER ★ VIVIAN VANCE
COLE PORTER SONGS
Reg. MON., OCT. 27 MATS. THURS., SAT.

MAURICE EVANS • JUDITH ANDERSON
MACBETH
Evs. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 Seats Now

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SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
FRIDAY 2:30—SATURDAY 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor
OPENING MONDAY CONCERT
OCT. 27 at 8:15
OPENING TUESDAY CONCERT
OCT. 28 at 3

AMUSEMENTS

A FEAST FOR ALL EYES!
... and the new star Rise Stevens is a feast for Nelson Eddy!

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A Gay Musical from M-G-M!

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SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL ROCKEFELLER CENTER
A high-spirited musical of army camp life.
Fred ASTAIRE Rita HAYWORTH
"YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH"
Songs by Cole Porter
A Universal Picture
ON THE GREAT STAGE: The Magic of Manhattan in Leonidoff's gala revue, with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and specialties. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Erno Rapee.
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'A YANK IN THE R.A.F.'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with BOBEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway Clr. 6-5760
Evs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40
Mail orders promptly filled

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 265 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

AFTER THE SHOW

When you have attended a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor it will be appreciated if you let the manager of the theatre know of your response to his advertising.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—Recital by Lotte Lehmann, soprano. 8:30.

Dance

Jordan Hall—Dance recital by Barton Mumaw. 8:30.

Little Theater

New England Repertory Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Vortex," by Noel Coward. Presented by the New England Repertory Theater. 8:30.

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Rio Rita," revived by the Messrs. Shubert. Nancy McCord, Alexander Grey, Hope Emerson, Elane Lambert, Melissa Mason and Jack Goode. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Let's Face It," musical comedy by Dorothy and Herbert Fields and Cole Porter. Produced by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 (Last week.)

Copley—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," with Taylor Holmes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Em Shannon and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Mikado," Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, revived by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. With Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Lenora Corbett and Mildred Natwick. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"George Takes the Air," starring George Formby. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3:35, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 12:35, 3:35, 6:55, 9:35. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:35. "Quiz Kids." 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fine Arts—"The Stars Look Down." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15. "March of Time, Texas." 2:35, 4:40, 6:45, 8:50.

Keith Memorial—"The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:30. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

Kenmore—"Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. 4:30, 8. "Ruggles of Red Cap," Charles Laughton. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Metropolitan—"Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Jan Hunter. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:15, 10:10. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10.

Paramount—"A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Charlie Chan in Rio." Sidney Toler. 11:28 a. m., 2:28, 5:28, 8:28. "Quiz Kids." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Burma Convoy," with Charles Bickford and Evelyn Ankers. 10:30 a. m., 12:05, 4:20, 7:20, 10:05. Stage Show, 12:10, 3:05, 6:05, 9.

Scollay—"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:45. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Here Comes the Cavalry," "2000 Years of France," "Exploring Space at the Hayden Planetarium in New York," "Radio Kitchen Quiz," "A Tour of Radio City," "Florida Yacht Races," Newton, Mass.—"Little Lydia Shields and Her Great Dane," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:15. "Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Jan Hunter. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15.

Telepix—"Arthur Murray Dancers in Pete Smith's Cuban Rhythm." "U. S. Cavalry Maneuvers." "Fitzpatrick Travelaiks," "Popular Science." "Snow Dogs," comedy, cartoons and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Frightened Lady," 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:04, 5:15, 8:40. "Spooks Run Wild," Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:10.

Tremont—"Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 10:22 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:15. "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:30, 6:45, 10:10.

Uptown—"Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 12:45, 4:30, 8:20. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:05, 5:50, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 1:45 and 6.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Three Sons o' Guns," Tom Brown and Wayne Morris. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Old Maid," Bette Davis. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Lorache. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:50 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3:50, 6:35, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 6:30, 9:35. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor. "Parson of Panamint," Ellen Drew and Charles Ruggles. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe and J. Anderson. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 2 and 8.

University: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. "Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 4:05, 7:54. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 2:44, 9:19.

Codman Square: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 3:15, 9:15. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 3:17, 9:36. "Hit the Road," Gladys George. 1:39, 7:58.

Park: "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Betty Hughes. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Charlie's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:56, 9:11. "Passage From Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 1:54, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Vivacious Lady," James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. "Secret Evidence," Marjorie Reynolds. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 2:30 and 8:15. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea. 3:55, 9:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy. 1:40, 5:35, 9:17. "Blondie in Society." 3:58, 8.

Mystic: "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 2, 8:35. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 3:25, 7, 9:50.

Maplewood: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "The Get Away," Charles Winninger. 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 3:10, 9:10. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 1:45, 8. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 3:31, 9:36.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "For Beauty's Sake," Ted North and Marjorie Weaver. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Bride Wore Crutches."

MELROSE — Melrose: "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon, Melvin Douglas. 3:05, 9:05. "Mail Train," Gordon Harker and Alastair Sim. 1:55, 7:55.

NATICK — Colonial: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:25, 9. "Dressed to Kill." 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "When Ladies Meet," Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser.

QUINCY — Quincy: "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor and Betty Bruant. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova.

Strand: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:04, 8:04. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 4:08, 10:08.

Revere: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:24, 9:24. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 2:04, 8:04.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Our Town," William Holden and Martha Scott. "Let George Do It." Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "The Get Away," Robert Sterling. 2 and 8.

Central: "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. "The Nurses' Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Rebecca," "Too Many Blondes, Rudy Vallee. 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Shining Victory," James Stephenson. "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Lady from Louisiana," John Wayne. "I'll Wait for You." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "The Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy. 1:45 and 7:45.

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SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee and Bobs Watson. 2:09, 7:54. "One Night in Lisbon

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—October 22, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Turns an Adobe Into a Guest House

By Mimi Agatin Abbott
As told to Louise Price Bell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tucson, Arizona

They say that it is always possible to make something from nothing if one has the will to do so. And my friends seem to think that I achieved that feat. For when I decided that the old adobe shack that had been used for a blacksmith shop on Curly Horse Ranch would make a charming little guest house, they all questioned my reason.

To them the dirty old 'dobe offered no hint of a possibility. To me it was brimming with suggestions. I needed a guest house. This 'dobe was a good hundred yards from the ranch house, and my guests could be assured of quiet there. Besides, it offered a breath-takingly beautiful view of the mountains from its front.

And so I set to work. The forge in the shop that had been used for all the necessary ranch work was moved to another building, and the conglomeration of debris was removed. When the 'dobe was entirely cleared of broken plowshares, old ranch-machinery parts, countless cobwebs and miscellany, my enthusiasm increased by leaps and bounds. I had the diminutive windows enlarged, a corner fireplace added, doors cut where needed, and a dressing-room and bath built on the main shack.

This little adobe shack (upper left) is what Mimi Agatin Abbott (oval) started with, and this adorable little guest house (upper right) is what she ended with. "More paint on myself than on the 'dobe, was often the case," she laughingly says of the picture shown here. The three lower pictures show the now gay interior where once was a mass of broken farm machinery and dirty rubble. Left: The windows were enlarged and cupboards built in. Center: A fireplace, too, was added. Right: Bold floral designs decorate the doors.

Because my ranch is practically on the Mexican border (in Sonoita, Arizona), I adhered to the Mexican plan of finishing, and used that motif to a large extent in my decorating. The rough adobe walls were scrubbed hard, and then covered with white cold-water paint both inside and out. Soon the shack looked like a dirty little boy all scrubbed and prettied up for Sunday school!

We painted the woodwork the gay Mexican blue which prevails in that country. It was particularly effective on the built-in shelves and cupboards. It made them look quite dramatic against their rough white background. I painted the glass panels in the doors between the main room, dressing room and bath in bold floral designs such as Mexican artists use. And they certainly do boost one's spirits!

Over the barren desert floor, upon which the blacksmith had stood to shoe many a ranch horse, I had a concrete floor laid in rich terra cotta—a perfect foil for the woven Mexican mats which I use there. They add color and plenty of oomph—in fact, make one feel like doing a gay fandango. Some of them are striped, others woven of strips of gay hues. All are practical as well as decorative.

Outside the house I planted ocotilla stalks, then cut them down to just the right height to give privacy to my guests if they wished to breakfast in the ramada. Yet they are not too high to cut off the view of the distant, hazy mountains. These stalks are another typically Mexican idea. They make a most attractive fence, which leafs out and blooms in the spring if kept watered. The roof of the ramada was made by stretching chicken wire tightly from the house to ironwood posts and covering it with bear grass. Ironwood and bear grass are both found on the ranch. The grass was allowed to hang down to create a casual effect. My guests adore this ramada and spend much time in it.

It wasn't easy to transform the "little ole 'dobe" into what my friends now openly tell me is a "ducky little guest house," but it was fun, just as achieving something from nothing always is. And—although I sometimes think I did give a Simon Legree attention to the Mexican workers who tried to carry out my wishes—I actually did a great deal of the work myself, which is probably what made it so much fun! The Mexicano is from Mañana Land, and far too often proves it by his movements. So it wasn't unusual for me to take the paint pail and brush from his willing but dilatory brown hands, mount the ladder, and slap the paint on the 'dobe myself. Maybe I did put more paint on my face than on the 'dobe, but at least I got results—and that was what I wanted.

Are You Buying an Oriental Rug? Then You'll Want to Know How It Is Made—Part II

By Bernice Boguard and Helen Knapp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An understanding of their manufacture gives one the best possible basis for judging oriental rugs, their value being determined by their age, material, texture, and their beauty of design and coloring. In the first part of this article, which appeared last Wednesday, we told how rug making among the nomadic peoples of the East is strictly a family affair, and we described the gathering and dyeing of the materials. The next step in the long and intricate process of making an oriental rug is weaving.

After the thread is dyed, the children wind the colored yarns into balls and it is ready for the weaver. Weaving requires only three simple mechanisms, a crude loom (which is simply a rectangular frame of two upright posts and two horizontal bars), a metal comb, and a pair of shears; but it exacts almost unbelievable patience and exquisite finger dexterity.

Simplest Type

The earliest and simplest type of rug making is that used in the Khilm. The weaver, beginning at the bottom of the loom, carries wool thread from one horizontal bar to the other to form the warp. With a blunt needle or shuttle, the woof thread is then carried over and under the warp to complete the web. Designs are made by working in colored thread in patterns, leaving slits between colors. Sometimes the different colored threads are tied into the woof so that there are no slits, otherwise the slits are held together by embroidery.

The second type of weaving is that used in Cashmere or Soumak rugs, in which, after the web is woven, diagonal stitches are taken with a needle across two or three warp threads. These diagonal stitches form vertical rows of a fine herringbone pattern.

Most Frequently Used

The third form of weaving, which is the one used most frequently today, employs piles or knots. After the warp of linen, hemp or cotton is woven, a few rows of woof threads are added to form a selvage at the end, and then your artist is ready to tie the knots of wool and silk thread which form the design as well as the pile.

There are two kinds of knots, the double knot, which is also known as the Ghiordes or Turkish knot; and the single knot, also called the Sehna or Persian. The double knot is made by wrapping the pile thread around two warp threads so that the two ends of the pile are brought up together between the pair of warp threads. In the single knot, the pile thread is wrapped around two warp threads so that the two ends come up between different and adjacent pairs of warp threads.

After a row of knots is completed, the woof thread is carried across the loom and back to form two rows of web between each two rows of knots. The coarse iron comb is then used to press down the rows of finished work before a new row of knots is made. As the knots are tied the threads are cut with a knife, and after several rows of knots have been tied, the uneven pile is combed out and cut smooth with the heavy scissors. It may be cut long or very close.

When the last row of knots is finished, a few rows of selvage are woven to hold the pile firm, and the rug is removed from the loom. The warp threads which extend beyond the completed end may be left as they are, or knotted into an elaborate fringe. Some rugs are overcast along the sides, but the majority are not overcast until the edges have become worn and need reinforcement.

Begins Her Apprenticeship

Picture the vivid, dark-eyed little Caucasian girl as she first begins her apprenticeship by winding the colored threads into balls. As she grows older she learns to tie knots and gradually is allowed to fill in background colors. Then she is taught to make designs. Imagine with what eagerness she approaches the day (usually when she is 16 or 17 years old), when she is allowed to begin on the first rug of her own!

With years of practice women become very deft in weaving, and the number of knots they are able to tie is set at from three to eight per minute. The coarsest rugs are made with thirty to forty knots per square inch; and a good weaver, working eight hours a day, could make one of these, ten by twelve feet in size, in about two years. Working the same number of hours, she would require more than ten years to make a ten by twelve rug with four-hundred knots per square inch. But the number of knots to the inch may be as high as nine hundred and fifty!

Value Increases With Age

The value of a rug is increased by age in the Orient. There one may find rugs that possess indescribable richness and luster after several hundred years of use, for their owners never walk over them with shod feet.

In Europe and America, however, rugs deteriorate because of much harsher usage. Oriental rugs are good, durable rugs even as used in the western world, but are not, as is often believed, indestructible.

Rugs that have attained the age of fifty or more years are genuine antiques; those between ten and fifty years are called semi-antiques. There are almost no antiques and few semi-antiques on the market today; since the demand is so great that rugs are exported as rapidly as possible.

Sometimes an imitation of the luster and finish of the antiques is sought by crude methods such as burying new rugs in the sand, by rough crumpling and beating, and by chemical baths. This kind of treatment causes the end of the fibers to slip, blurs the designs and colors, and causes the rug to wear down to the web in a short time.

Quality Varies With Materials

The material used in oriental rugs greatly affects their beauty, durability, and usefulness. Wool, camel's hair, and goat's hair may be coarse and stiff, or fine, silky, and soft. Of course the fine, soft wool is more pleasant to touch and more lustrous. Silk mixed with these other fibers gives added softness and sheen. When wool is used in the web as well as in the pile, the rug is much softer and more pliable than when the web is made of linen, hemp, or cotton.

Texture is determined largely by the material used, the number of knots per square inch, and the depth of the pile. When hundreds of knots are packed into so small a space, the fabric is necessarily firm and inflexible. The loosely woven, all-wool rugs are much more pliable. Although Americans like deep, luxurious pile, some of the most valuable oriental rugs have short pile. Only those which are closely woven may have the close clipped nap; they are therefore fine rugs and greatly admired in the East because of the clarity and decisiveness of their design, which long pile blurs and softens.

Factors in Choosing

Beauty and unusualness of design are important factors in choosing your rug. Many symbolic figures are found in all types of oriental rugs and the explanation of these figures, which your dealer can furnish you, may have something to do with your selection.

Since the rugs are made by hand and require years to complete, and since several weavers often work on the same rug, the designs are often quite uneven. A rug that began at one end with a simple geometric design may be liberally sprinkled with little four, six, or eight-legged animals at the other. A series of medallions may be twice as large and of a contrasting color at one end. Their irregularities make rugs interesting and endear them to their owners, but the liking for irregularities has developed, unfortunately, into an obsession for flaws which has become absurd.

Follow a Motif When You Re-Decorate a Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you have the good fortune to live practically next door to an interior decorator, and have the wherewithal to engage her—you're fortunate.

But if you're a run-of-the-mill person, without too much money for "extras," you don't need to look with longing at the pictures in the magazines. You can do a good decorating job yourself, by following a few simple rules.

Try these rules and watch your rooms achieve new distinction.

1. Aim for comfort and beauty.
2. Center your room about one feature and use only things that harmonize with it.
3. Don't place anything "kitty-corner," except chairs and small things. Never large pieces of furniture.
4. It's your home. Use your own ideas. Never mind what "they" are doing.
5. Take your time. The ideas, the motif—whatever you need, will come.

"Building" our bedroom on this plan was an adventure! It meant starting with four bare walls and a high determination to create as beautiful a room as possible on our budget.

I remembered reading somewhere that there should be a central motif around which to build a room, like a fireplace or a window setting. There was an idea, but how to apply it to a bedroom!

John suggested salvaging the fine walnut bureau with hanging mirror from the guest room, as a starter.

Then Jane made us one of her unexpected visits. Jane is my sister, and when she comes, it's like Christmas. Usually there is a surprise. I hung around while she unpacked her little overnight bag.

She pulled it out and held it up—a ragged piece of homespun, woven in old blue and white.

"It isn't much good," she began, "but I thought—"

I recognized it instantly. "My motif!" I shouted in excitement.

So it was settled. We would have a blue room, the old dull blue of the homespun—grand with walnut—with a touch of gold.

I cut a square, about a yard each way, from the homespun, washed and darned it, fringed it, and hung it at one end of the room. My motif!

It worked. As I shopped for beds in a near-by city, I kept in mind the old blue and white homespun. It took time, but I found them, in walnut with the same trim that marked the bureau.

There was a question whether to purchase cheap springs and mattresses and have enough for a chest of drawers, or to leave the chest to some future time. I chose the better springs.

Our room was started. At one end were the beds with the homespun hanging between them. At the opposite end was the bureau, its mirror hung with straight, tasselled cords in old gold.

In the attic was an old table, plain, with a beautiful top. We cleaned and rubbed, polished and waxed. Between the windows it makes a perfect dressing table.

I found I could purchase a mirror very reasonably. With the old blue in mind, I chose one with a dull gold frame, and John hung it above the table.

He was becoming interested in the dominant feature, too. One day he came home with a big bundle. In it was a pair of boudoir lamps with slender old gold standards and plain white shades. The whole grouping was a perfect tie-up with the homespun.

On the slim remainder of the budget, by watching the sales, I purchased two rugs, one a twisted broadloom in medium blue, and the other a "find" at one of the better stores. It is a beautiful dull blue with invisible pattern, fringed entirely around with a blue and black wool fringe.

I bought Windsor reproductions of chairs, rubbed and waxed them. Here was an outlet for my passion for needlepoint. With chair seats in old blue—the design, rosebuds in delicate pink—the bargain basement chairs emerged Cinderellas! An old willow chair, gay with new covers in blue and gold, gave us a third chair.

The bedspreads have a colonial design in old blue and white. At the foot of each bed is a wool blanket in old gold. Ruffled curtains are at the windows. Old oval walnut frames, each proudly bearing a dignified Godey lady, are above the beds, flanking the homespun. The room has an air of completeness.

Cary Thomas

Fashions Will Be Determined By Materials Available

By the Associated Press

New York

Styles in women's clothing are being influenced far more than most persons realize by raw, undisguised, economic necessity. But this fact hasn't received much attention.

Style experts ostensibly are doing business under the same old pretense that fashion caters to the vagaries and whimsies of woman's fancy, but, as a matter of fact, fashion experts have a new job. Their new assignment is to make women like what they still can supply in the way of clothing.

That doesn't mean that new clothes are not attractive. They are and will continue to be so, fashion sources assure, but they do have definite features which are there because of economic necessity, not female whimsy.

The style experts' job is to make these compulsory changes fashionable, and the chances are they will do it so successfully that many women never will know the difference.

Here are a few of the changes in women's clothing, some already in effect, some not due until next spring or summer, in which the heavy hand of economic necessity is plain to be seen.

Simpler dresses: Perhaps the ladies have suddenly reverted to classic simplicity. On the other hand simpler styles save an appreciable amount of expensive cloth—as much as a quarter of a yard in many cases—and call for fewer metal and other ornaments, many of which are hard to obtain.

Heavier fabrics: According to fashion advisers, heavier rayon and rayon mixed fabrics will be very popular next year. Heavier mixed weaves will be used not only for suits and slacks but for tailored dresses. Sheer rayon fabrics will take a back seat.

Behind this style trend is the fact that fine rayon yarns have become scarce because of defense priorities. A substantial amount of fine yarn output is being diverted to replace silk in stockings.

Paler colors: Cloth manufacturers say that rayon, cotton, and wool cloth next year will feature paler colors, white and natural hues. Rayon prints will be on white or a pale shaded background. Deep, full-colored backgrounds will be soft-pedaled. Designs and patterns will be sketched in in outline, rather than impressed in solid colors. These changes will be strictly in fashion. But at the same time they will save a large amount of dyes at a time when many dyes are going to be relatively scarce because of priorities on chemicals.

Dual fabrics and colors: You'll soon be noticing more coats, suits and dresses made of two different kinds of cloth or combining two or more colors. It's being done even in the most expensive clothes. But the idea originated, clothing sources say, in the lower price brackets where manufacturers tried it in order to use up short lengths of cloth left over in cutting.

Beach Clothes Will Be More Feminine

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles

Milady won't expose herself to sun and stares on the beaches in '42. Instead, she'll be rather well covered. That's the forecast of Los Angeles fashion dictators, who are staking their reputations and millions of dollars of manufacturers' money that they're correct.

Buyers at Los Angeles' fall preview of beach and resort styles for next summer's wear saw many exciting innovations.

Among the new fashions is a glorified shirt-tail playsuit. It's clever. But it's nothing more than a long shirt of twill fabric, slit on the sides almost like grandfather's night shirt. It serves as a maidenly modest covering for an attractive little playsuit of jersey.

Slacks are going to be more feminine, a distinct departure from the current vogue of impeccably tailored masculine garb. They are topped off with dressier jackets that are very feminine.

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ARLINGTON MILLS
Lawrence, Mass.

Resourceful Navy Team Treating Harvard Seriously—Terrier Line-Up Changed

Middies on Guard Against Familiar System of Harlow

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Most everyone knows by this time that the United States Naval Academy football team is favored to defeat Harvard's eleven in the Stadium here this Saturday. They know that the Navy is coming here with one of its best teams in years. They also know that Harvard faces the problem of matching one man against three for 60 minutes.

The Navy Intelligence Department pertaining to football also knows all these facts, but they place no trust in pre-game figures and are aiming to treat the under-manned Harvard squad as a serious opponent. That same Navy Intelligence Department still remembers the 0-0 game played at Baltimore in 1937.

That game does not compare in pre-game statistics necessarily, but there were certain similar aspects. The Navy was the pre-game favorite and Harvard was entering the contest with the reliance upon more or less of a green team. As the game progressed the Crimson out-played and nearly beat the middies in the first half and finally settled for the scoreless tie.

Moral Victory

It was a moral victory for the Harvards and Coach Dick Harlow. The situation this week is such that another tie would certainly class as a moral victory for Harvard. The middies are well aware of the Harlow system and the loss of Loren MacKinney or any other Crimson player is not going to catch Coach Swede Larson off guard. The sailors aim to win!

For Harvard to win this game several things will have to happen. First the Navy will have to play pretty stupid football, be over-confident, and make all manner of mistakes. Harvard will have to have more than its share of breaks and uncover previously unseen brilliant backs and a passing attack to score early and often.

The sailors are coming here three deep for each position and according to scout reports the visitors are not equipped with merely brute strength. They have two brilliant backfields and a third under cover. They not only power into opposing lines, but every sweep either to the right or the left is a potential running pass. The first two backfields have right and left-handed passers who toss accurately on the run.

Where Harvard's defense has limited Cornell and Dartmouth to a sum total of one touchdown in two games because of its sturdy line play, there will be greater need for improved work by the secondary. The middies may shower the Crimson with passes and while Harvard has not been punctured too often through the air, Penn showed that it can be done and Penn did not have the offense to do it that the Navy has.

Harvard Colorless

This 1941 Harvard team to date has been colorless to the spectator. It sadly needs some brilliant backs to provide some thrilling runs. Against Dartmouth there were enough holes to have allowed really good backs 20 chances for breakaway runs. But until down the field blocking reaches perfection, the Crimson backs are not going to progress very far, very often.

The most interesting part of the Harvard team is its line play and that is something the average spectator has little yen to concentrate upon. He would rather pay his $3.30 and watch scat backs, passes, and some thrilling scurrying by ball carriers and just assume that the line is good. But to appreciate this Harvard team to date it is necessary to watch those linemen and forget the ball.

Own Territory

This Saturday, with MacKinney the punter out of the ball game, the backs are really on their own. And who knows but that just such a situation of necessity might unveil another punter or two. Unless somebody matches those long and towering spirals due to come from the Navy backs, the Harvards are going to spend most of the afternoon in the shadow of their own goal line.

Where that Navy team of 1937 was not resourceful, this one is. In that game Harvard had early chances to score, but lacked backs and co-ordination necessary to punch over touchdowns when opportunity presented itself. Some of the Crimson players in that Navy game later developed into pretty good stars such as Bobby Green, Al Kevorkian, Joe Nee, Cliff Wilson, Russ Allen, Ken Booth, Don Daughters, Vernon Struck and Torbie Macdonald.

Just so long as the Harvard first-string line stays in the ball game Navy will find plenty of opposition, but when they weaken and replacements take the field, the fun should begin.

Cowley a Holdout As Bruins Engage Mario at Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 22—The Boston Bruins will play the Hershey Bears in the first exhibition game of their training season tonight without benefit of their veteran center, Bill Cowley, Hart Trophy winner and National Hockey League leading scorer last season.

Cowley, already 48 hours overdue in Hershey, has not submitted his signed contract to the Bruins, a prerequisite before reporting at training camp. Every other Bruins player has signed his contract and is here, Terry Reardon excepted, and Terry's admission to the United States has been delayed.

In Cowley's place centering for veteran wings Roy Conacher and Eddie Wiseman will be highly-regarded Frank Mario of Regina, Saskatchewan, who has been signed by Art Ross to a Bruins contract. Mario, who weighs 160 pounds and is five feet eight inches tall, played for the Regina Rangers a year ago. The Krauts, Schmidt, Bauer and Dumart, and the third line of Art Jackson centering for Herb Cain and Pat McReavy, will be intact.

The veteran defenses will pair again, Dit Clapper and Des Smith and Jack Crawford and Flash Hollett. Frank Brimsek will be in goal.

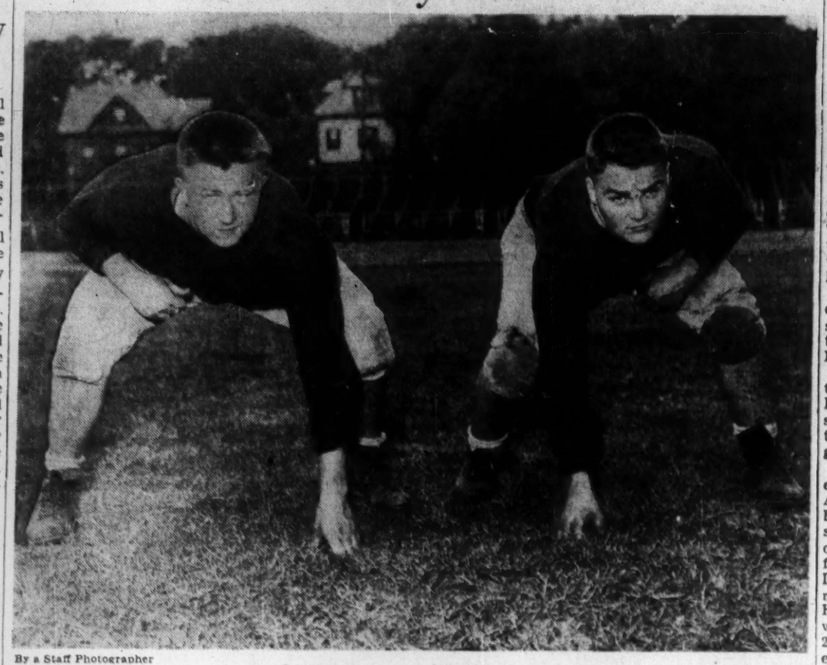
Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Gabby Hartnett denied rumors that Billy Herman, Chicago Cubs second baseman, would manage St. Louis Cardinals.

Tackle Husky Tackle Job



By a Staff Photographer

Northeastern Linemen

Tad Krajewski, left, and Ed Jensen, both of Boston, are the current first-string tackles for Coach Jimmy Dunn's football team at Northeastern. Krajewski, only a sophomore, has played the major part of every game so far this season, while Jensen has missed some action due to injury. Jensen's return to duty last Saturday helped immeasurably in the Huskies' 13-0 victory over Bates.

Indian Geyer Earns Aerial Honors Twice

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 22 (AP)—Indian Bill Geyer, Colgate's all-America candidate who last week zoomed 98 yards to a touchdown against Duke, is a modern halfback who flies through the air—and over the gridiron—with the greatest of ease.

Geyer, who runs the hundred yard dash in 9.9 seconds, took up flying (the aerial kind) a year ago. Kept out of the college aviation classes because of a football injury, he hired his own instructor and now boasts a private pilot's license.

Dukes Testify

Duke players, however, testify his gridiron flying is more impressive. They back their views by citing his job last Saturday in Durham. Geyer bounced and flitted like a spitfire in a thunderhead. His was the greatest individual performance at Durham since the days of the great Ace Parker.

The slight, 175-pound halfback played only 30 minutes and carried the ball but 12 times. Yet he gained 271 yards, ripped off one run of 70 yards to set up the first touchdown scored on Duke this season and personally accounted for the second with his 98-yard runback of a kickoff. That gave him an average of 22½ yards a carry.

Pursuit Plane

A pursuit plane on the offense, Geyer is a defensive bomber who seldom fails to nail his man when it counts most. Against Penn State in Colgate's only major victory to date, he stopped State ball carriers three times when a miss would have meant touchdowns.

Geyer, in whose veins flows the blood of fleet Indian braves, is one of the hardest working football players canny Andy Kerr ever coached. The coach has to apply the brakes to keep his star from wearing himself out in practice scrimmage.

Nor are his tremendous speed and long scoring dashes a recent development. The senior from Bloomfield, N. J., scored on an 88-yard run against New York University in his first major game two years ago. His 55-yard return of a punt beat Syracuse last year and a 97-yard dash on the opening kickoff helped whip Akron.

Penn's Coaching Staff Receives Merited Praise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Pennsylvania's varsity coaching staff is receiving well merited praise from alumni and others for outstanding job of developing powerful football team that meets Maryland on Franklin Field next Saturday, from the remains of last year's brilliant squad.

When it is considered that 15 lettermen from last year were lost by graduation and other causes and that only five of the members of the undefeated freshman team of last year are among the first 28 on this year's squad, some idea of the magnitude of George Munger's task before the season opened can be imagined.

Of the eleven men who started the Cornell game last fall, only three, Bert Kuczynski, Jack Cohen, and Albert Brechka, are on this year's team. The others have graduated or joined the service.

Started Only One Game

Cohen could not be termed a regular last season because he started only one game. However, he shared with Engler the left tackle position in every other game. Brechka is a three-year veteran and Kuczynski made the varsity grade last year as a sophomore.

As for the other eight players who were instrumental in helping to defeat Harvard, Yale and Princeton in the first three games of the schedule, Gene Davis, the team captain, started a majority of the games in 1940; Walt Moeling, a junior varsity player two years ago, started the Army game; Mort Shiekman, a third-string freshman three seasons ago, was Irv Mendelson's understudy last season; Don Bitler, was Ray Frick's relief; Herb Nelson, injured in the Yale game and out of action the remainder of the season, subbed for Len Warner in two games; Pax Gifford saw little action as Reagan's alternate; Bert Stiff, brilliant fullback, ranked last to Allen, Chizmadia and Rainwater a year ago, and Joe Kane, a sophomore, received his opportunity when Jack Welsh was injured in a scrimmage drill a few days before this season opened.

Rae Crowther, line coach, has welded together a forward wall that has opened up huge holes in opposition defenses, and has proven that the blocking teaching it has received has been invaluable aid in the open field.

Riblett End Coach

The ends also have displayed more than the usual amount of acumen in blocking and in receiving passes and covering kicks. Paul Riblett, who tutors the wings, has greatly improved the play of Kuczynski and Nelson, both tall and husky and capable in every department required by an end.

In the backfield Howard Odell is developing Paxson Gifford into a kicker who may surpass Reagan before the season is over. Two boots of over 70 yards each in the Harvard game stamps the 165-pounder as a great punting prospect. Joe Kane took a difficult assignment over night and has made good with his skillful running and his excellent defensive play.

Second to Few in East

Gene Davis is now regarded as a far better quarterback than any Pennsylvania has had in years and in addition, is a placement goal kicker and point after touchdown maker second to few in the East.

The most improved player on the squad, in the opinion of many who follow the team, is Bert Stiff, the fullback. His plunging and running in the open stamps him as one of Pennsylvania's best since Bill Kurlish. His average game yardage surpasses that of the 1936 line plunger. Stiff, in addition to his ground gaining capabilities, is the team's best passer and one of its strongest defensive players.

The development of a strong second team that marched 68 yards in eight plays for a touchdown against Yale, is another reason for the acclaim being given to George Munger and his assistants.

Frost Expected To Join Leafs

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Oct. 22 (CP)—Coach Cooney Weiland of Hershey Bears arrived yesterday at the St. Catharines training camp of Toronto Maple Leafs looking for hockey players for his American League club.

While here Weiland is expected to complete the sale to the Leafs of Harry Frost, high-scoring right winger who has made a favorable impression with his work on a line composed of himself, Billy Taylor, and Sweeney Schriner.

"We'll buy him if Weiland doesn't ask too much," said Coach Happy Day.

If the deal is negotiated the Toronto club will send one more rookie player to Hershey for seasoning.

Evashevski System of Blocks

CLINTON, N. Y., Oct. 22 (AP)—The first half of Michigan's 1940 famed touchdown team of Forrest Evashevski and Tom Harmon is romping to coaching fame on the sturdy legs of a counterpart of the second.

In his first three victorious games as head coach at Hamilton College, Evashevski has uncovered a brilliant halfback in speedy Milt Jannone, currently tied with Courtney Driscoll of Marshall (W. Va.) College for national scoring honors. Each has 10 touchdowns.

Explains System

Evashevski, who threw the blocks that helped make Harmon's touchdown jaunts possible, explains it all characteristically:

"Every member of the team blocks for Jannone."

When he took over his new assignment last spring, the former Michigan star announced his only system would be "fundamentals and blocking." Today he is certain his team's unbeaten record can be attributed to the "Evashevski system."

"The boys have just been playing good fundamental football," he says. "There has been good blocking and good tackling. Play like that always pays off."

13 Touchdowns

To date, it has accounted for 13 touchdowns in three games. Hamilton whipped R. P. I. 21 to 0, Hobart, 27 to 12, and Oberlin 34 to 0. There's no apparent reason why it shouldn't bring defeat to Rochester, Swarthmore, Haverford and Union and give Hamilton an unbeaten season.

Offensively, the Hamilton backs have carried the ball 802 yards by rushing and passing against a total of 522 by its three opponents. A huge chunk of opposition gains were supplied by a stylish Hobart aerial attack. Hamilton's game average is 287 yards and 24 points.

That's a far cry from last season when a weak, undermanned eleven won two games while losing five by top-heavy scores. Already Hamilton has reversed the score on three teams which beat the Continentals last fall.

Harmon Not to Play

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Bill Cox, president of the New York Americans of the American Pro Football League, said last night that Tom Harmon, Michigan's All-America halfback of 1940, would not play with the professional club on Sunday.

Cox said that pressure of Harmon's radio duties in Detroit made it impossible for the fleet halfback to practice with the Americans and in fairness to both the public and the player, Harmon would not participate in the game with the Buffalo Tigers.

Harmon made his pro debut with the club last Sunday and scored the touchdown that gave the Americans a 7-to-7 tie with the Columbus Bulls.

John Kimbrough, former All-America fullback from Texas A & M., will continue with the Americans, Cox added.

Harrier Run This Friday At Stadium

Dartmouth will bring one of its greatest cross-country teams in history to Cambridge on Friday to compete against Harvard and New Hampshire in a four and one-half mile race over the Harvard varsity course along the Charles River. The race will start at 3:15 at the track on Soldiers Field Road and will finish near the Weld Boat House.

The freshman teams of the three colleges will race over a two and seven-tenths miles course around the horse track on Soldiers Field Road, starting at the same time.

Dartmouth is expected to take the varsity event, with Capt. Sid Bull '42, and Don Burnham, a sensational sophomore, finishing one-two. Bob Williams '43 is given a good chance to place third.

Bull is one of the best runners ever to compete for the Big Green. A year ago he placed first in the Harvard-Dartmouth-New Hampshire cross-country, and took second in the Heptagonal Meet. This fall against Colgate, he broke the Dartmouth cross-country course record over the five-mile distance. He eased in behind Burnham, the winner, who set a course record of 23:19. Burnham has had a phenomenal record both at Dartmouth and as a prep school star, having done 1:53 for the 880 before entering college.

Set New Record

Bob Williams, running for the Indians as a freshman in 1938, set a Harvard freshman course record of 13:22 for two and seven-tenths miles. The same year he did 4:20 for the mile, a time which he has bettered frequently in practice. Another outstanding competitor for the Big Green is Bill Uptegrove '42, who won the mile against Harvard last spring.

Last year's varsity cross country score was Harvard 27, Dartmouth 55, and New Hampshire 61.

Coach Harry Hillman will enter Capt. Sid Bull, Bill Uptegrove, Don Burnham, Bob Williams, Charles Richardson, Dick Whiting, John Hughes, Bob Ehinger, Larry Waterbury, and Mal Corner. This fall Dartmouth has defeated Vermont 21-36 and Colgate 19-45.

Starters Named

Coach Paul Sweet of New Hampshire, whose team has lost to Maine 22-34 and to Rhode Island 15-54, will enter Capt. Roland Kimball, Howie Atwell, Dick Emery, John French, Earle Handley, Roy Holmes, Wayne Lowry, Truxton Perry-Smith, Joe Pushee, and Jim Sleeper.

Coach Jaakko Mikkola of Harvard, whose team has defeated Boston University 15-50 and Holy Cross 21-48, will start Capt. Kay Rogers, Bob Jay, Bob Houghton, John Sopka, Bob Kent, Fred Phinney, Don McCaul, Tom McElligott, Tim Coggeshall, and Bill Palson, who won the Holy Cross meet.

Freshman Entries

Dartmouth freshman entries will be Pete Tewksbury, Phil Gray, Tom Candler, Jack Halstead, Dick Tracy, Dave McAuliffe, John Watkins, A. C. Black, Graeme Maclay, and Evan Goltra.

New Hampshire freshman entries will be Keith Birdsall, Walter Biery, Oscar Brown, Charles Carlson, Ray Churchill, Art Currier, Dick Dodge, Martin Feuerstein, Hans Hanson, and Rudolph Honkala.

Harvard freshman entries will be Captain James McCulloch, Russell Farrington, Dick Bryan, Ed French, Hans Hachman, Hugh McCaffrey, John Shea, Waldo Lyon, Max Pincus, and Paul Coggins.

Hanley Makes More Shifts For Western Maryland Tilt

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If you took a quick glance at Boston University's starting line-ups for the past three Saturdays and another peek at Coach Pat Hanley's proposed line-up for Friday night's game with Western Maryland at Baltimore, you might be inclined to think that the genial Marine Corps Major has trouble making up his mind.

In his first game against Cincinnati, Hanley naturally fielded what he thought was his best strength. The following week, however, he made five changes for Upsala. For Bucknell last Saturday he changed the line-up in six places from the way it faced Upsala. And now for Western Maryland he has made four more changes. Altogether just four of the men who will start Friday night started in the first game of the season.

Should Be Unbeaten

If Pat could have had his own way, he would not have made so many changes all along the line, for no coach likes to break up a winning combination and Pat feels that B. U. should be undefeated right now, after having thoroughly outplayed Bucknell.

Some changes would naturally have been made as various players showed improvement, but last week's line-up at Lewisburg, Pa., was the one Pat had been seeking and it was the one on which he was willing to rely for the coming games. Yet injuries and the unfortuitous fact that Western Maryland lies below the Mason-Dixon line have caused the Major to go through his juggling act again.

Erickson at End

From left end to right tackle along the line, the faces will be the same—Ray Whelan, Capt. George Radulski, Dan McCarthy, Sid Michaels, Bill Parsons, and Ed Rooney. At right end, however, will be Carl Erickson, who started the first two games of the season at left guard and who will be taking the place of Howie Mitchell, one of the two B. U. colored boys barred from playing in the southern city.

It is the backfield that most of the changes will take place. Chick Morris at quarterback, who has started every game up to now and who could start every game for Hanley for the next 10 years if regulations allowed, has been injured and will not dress. Charlie Thomas at right half, likewise a three-game starter, is barred on the racial issue. And Gus Sullivan at left half is giving way to Frankie Provinzano, a senior who will be starting his first game this fall. Pate Lamana will remain at fullback, with two sophomores—Bob Carroll and Don Giles—rounding out the backfield at quarter and left half.

Not Disturbed

With all these changes it might be thought that Boston University faces an almost insurmountable task against the Green Terrors, yet the Terriers are not disturbed. Western Maryland has not been fortunate enough to have one of its better teams this fall and last Saturday was trounced by Gettysburg 19-0.

Although it is almost like counting chickens before they are hatched, Hanley was more than a little disappointed at not winning from Bucknell last Saturday, for if the Terriers were undefeated right now he feels they would have had a good chance of going through to the Manhattan game—and possibly the Boston College game undefeated. Friday they will be favored over Western Maryland, and they should easily defeat American International the following week. Then comes Manhattan, a game the B. U. boys can win under the right conditions. The B. C. game—last on the schedule—is preceded by New Hampshire.

Spoiled Pass

Hanley really cannot be blamed for wondering just what his team had to do to score against Bucknell last Saturday. First a Bucknell safety man spoiled a B. U. touchdown pass wher the ball bounced off his helmet On that play the Bison player was back to the ball and did not see it coming. Second the ball proved too slippery for Ray Whelan to hold after he had blocked a kick on the Bucknell 30-yard line. And third Walter Williams was judged to have stepped out of bounds inches away from a first down on the opponent's 20.

The squad leaves for Baltimore tomorrow morning and is scheduled to arrive there tomorrow afternoon in time for a practice session at the Municipal Stadium. On Saturday morning following the game the Terriers are due to go to New York to see Fordham play Texas Christian.

Brown Satisfied With Officials' Gridiron Rulings

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 22 (AP)—Brown University, through Dr. Bruce Bigelow, acting director of athletics, announced itself as content with the football officials' rulings in its gridiron contests and refused to enter into any "controversy" arising from moving picture shots tending to indicate that the Bruins scored a touchdown that wasn't allowed in the Brown-Columbia game on Oct. 4 at New York.

In a prepared statement, given out merely to clarify Brown's official stand on the matter because of more or less widespread publicity given the so-called "second Brown touchdown" in the game which the Lions ultimately won, 13 to 6, Dr Bigelow said:

"A football game is played and it is won, lost or tied on the field itself. We have absolute confidence in the officials who are closer to the action than any spectator or photographer. We at Brown will never hurl pop bottles at the umpire. We are glad to abide by the ruling of the officials who will be called upon continually to make close decisions. That is one reason why the game is dramatic."

Sports Around the Hub

N. E. A. A. A. U. Meeting

Better relations between this country and South America were forecast as an outcome of the 1942 Pan-American Games in Buenos Aires next January by Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney of New York, featured speaker at the 50th anniversary dinner of the New England Association of the A. A. U. held last night at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

A past president of the National A. A. U., Judge Mahoney declared that the Pan American Games, which are taking the place of the cancelled Olympics, will do more towards cementing friendly relations between the United States and the South American republics than anything else he knew. The games, he said, will be run on such a basis that even the smallest country competing would have a chance against the athletic supremacy of the U. S.

Presentation of a trophy to Leslie Pawson, voted the outstanding athlete of the New England Association, was deferred when the noted marathoner was unable to be present. Many outstanding athletes both of the present and of the past attended the dinner.

Herbert D. Holm, President of the N. E. A. A. A. U., presided at the head table, which also included Joseph F. Conway, past president of the N. E. A. A. A. U., who served as toastmaster; Charles F. Gorman, member of the Registration Committee of the association; Alfred J. Lill, Past President A. A. A. U.; Thomas J. Kanaly, Vice-President of the N. E. A. A. A. U.; Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U.; J. Frank Facey, Robert E. O'Doherty; James Roche, President of the Connecticut Association; William P. Kennedy, Past President of the New England group, and Ben Levias, member of the New England Registration Committee.

* * *

"Be a Book Buddy"—This request is made by the Soldiers and Sailors Library Service, now located in their new national headquarters, at 533 Commonwealth Avenue, in the Kenmore Square section of Boston. All sorts of athletic and sports books, magazines, and other forms of reading material, and also some good athletic equipment, such as footballs, hockey sticks, hockey pucks and ice skates are sought for United States soldiers now on duty at the U. S. Air Base in Newfoundland, and also at the U. S. Base in Iceland.

Only recently the Soldiers and Sailors Library Service shipped to both Iceland and Newfoundland, a total of 132 cases of books, and 7,600 pounds of other forms of reading matter for the United States service men now on duty in those two countries.

* * *

Yale overwhelmed Trinity, 5 to 0, in a soccer match at New Haven yesterday. . . . University of New Hampshire harriers, scoring their first victory in three starts, defeated Colby, 19 to 43, at Durham, N. H. . . . Maurie Gould, a former football and track captain at Phillips Andover Academy, and now a University of Illinois sophomore halfback, broad jumps better than 23 feet and high jumps more than 6 feet. . . Using a No. 6 iron, Jack Collins added a third hole-in-one to his collection when he sank a No. 6 iron shot on the 145-yard seventh hole at Blue Hill yesterday in the presence of Herb McPhee, Henry Lundgren and Al Sanborn. The other aces were made at Thorney Lea and D. W. Field.

I-C 4-A Cross-Country Race Is Set for Nov. 17

The Intercollegiate 4-A will hold its thirty-third annual cross-country championship run at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, Monday, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock, Asa S. Bushnell, secretary - treasurer, announced, with Leslie MacMitchell, of New York University, seeking his third straight intercollegiate harrier title and Rhode Island State defending the team trophy. The varsity run of five miles will, as last year, finish with a lap in Van Cortlandt Park Stadium.

The freshman run of three miles will precede the varsity test.

The Heptagonal Games Association's third annual run also will be held at Van Cortlandt over the same course on Nov. 8, with Army and Navy participating for the first time on invitation, along with the Hep members—Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Penn, Princeton and Yale.

College Soccer

Yale 5, Trinity 0.
West Chester T. 3, Ursinus 0.
Penn Freshmen 5, N. Phila. Cath. 3.

College Cross-Country

New Hampshire 19, Colby 43.
St. Simon Stock 15, C. C. N. Y. Frosh 46.

Kelly May Make Grade in Hockey With Americans

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Oct. 22 (CP)—Pete Kelly, slim pivot who learned his hockey on corner rinks in St. Vital, Man., and one-time play-maker for Detroit Red Wings of the National League, may be firmly entrenched in New York Americans' line-up next winter.

Kelly now is being groomed to pivot Americans' veterans Buzz Boll and Lorne Carr, said Manager Mervyn (Red) Dutton. In announcing his latest line-up shuffle, Dutton recalled that Kelly "played good, sound hockey last season" during the few games he played with Americans before moving back to Springfield Indians of the American League.

Brought up under Dutton's agreement with the Indians, Kelly worked out between Bus Wycherley and Norm Larson, Saskatchewan rookies last season. But since Dutton faces the possibility of losing Wycherley and Larson in addition to four other players due to refusal of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan War Services Board to grant passport authority to hockey players of military age, he has moved Kelly to another line, replacing Murray Armstrong of Regina.

Armstrong, said Dutton, will be out of hockey for the early part of the N. H. L. schedule due to injury.

Kelly starred with Red Wings Stanley Cup champions of 1936. A year ago Manager Eddie Shore of Springfield purchased him from Indianapolis Capitals, Detroit's American League farm team.

Dutton, who will leave here Thursday to attend a meeting of N. H. L. Governors in Toronto, Friday, believes he may lose in addition to Wycherley and Larson, goalkeeper Charlie Rayner of Winnipeg. Billy Benson, center also of Winnipeg, and Pete Slobodian, Regina defenseman, all with Americans last season, and Garth Bush, defenseman last season with Regina Rangers, Allan Cup champions.

Eastern League Drafts Three

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—The Eastern League, the only Class A baseball loop in operation, drafted three players in its selection period, the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues announced.

Albany, N. Y., drafted first baseman Ben Drake from Wilmington, Del., of the Interstate League. Drake spent last season with Newport News of the Virginia circuit.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., eastern champion, selected pitcher Joe Pennington from Logan, W. Va., of the Mountain State League and Binghamton, N. Y., took outfielder Kevin Conners from Johnston, Pa., of the Penn State Association. Connors was on the retired list during 1941.

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Hardest Task Faces Southwest Conference Undefeated Elevens This Week End

Rice Owls and Baylor Are Opponents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 22—The Southwest Conference's two remaining undefeated and untied football teams face their hardest tests thus far this season this week end, while two other loop representatives move out of this section to play two of the nation's 18 major unbeaten elevens.

The powerful University of Texas Longhorns, with impressive victories over four formidable foes behind them, take on the Rice Institute Owls, a school that has always been a problem to great Texas teams.

It will be the headline attraction of the week in the Southwest and is regarded as one of the best games of the season. A capacity crowd of 45,000 will jam into Austin's Memorial Stadium, home of the Longhorns, to witness the grid battle.

Aggies vs. Rice

The second Conference game will bring together Texas A. & M., which has come up with a surprisingly strong team this year despite the loss of most of its veteran 1940 team, and the once-beaten Baylor University Bears at College Station.

The intersectional frays will bring together Arkansas and unbeaten University of Detroit at Detroit, and Texas Christian University and Fordham University, one of the East's strongest unbeaten teams, in New York City.

Southern Methodist will be idle this Saturday and will have two weeks of rest before playing its important game with the Texas Longhorns in Dallas in a tilt that ranks second in importance only to the Rice-Texas and Texas-Texas A. & M. games.

Worst Week

Southwest teams suffered their worst week of the season last week. Baylor was humbled by Villanova, 14-to-6, and Rice lost to Louisiana State University, 27-to-0. Only Southern Methodist upheld the prestige of the Southwest by defeating a strong Auburn team 20 to 7.

Texas continued to show that it was the team to defeat by trampling the University of Arkansas 48 to 12. Arkansas previously has lost to Texas Christian, 9 to 0 and Baylor 20 to 7.

Texas A. & M., featuring a passing attack that has kept its record clean, knocked Texas Christian out of the undefeated class 14 to 0. It was the Aggies' first Conference victory and Texas Christian's first loop setback.

Last week's contests left Texas and Texas A. & M. the only undefeated and untied teams in this section, and present indications are that the two elevens have a good chance of playing their annual Thanksgiving Day battle with perfect records and the Conference title at stake.

Retains Interest

Rice's 27-to-0 loss to L. S. U. has taken nothing away from the interest in Texas' game with the Owls this week. Comparative scores would indicate that the Longhorns should have no difficulty downing the Owls. Texas overwhelmed the L. S. U. Tigers 34 to 0. However, Texas has defeated Rice only once since 1933. Last season Rice handed the Longhorns one of its two defeats of the season, a defeat that kept the Longhorns from tying for the Conference flag with Texas A. & M. and Southern Methodist.

Texas will be the heavy favorite this year, but a Rice victory is not beyond the realm of possibility considering Rice's supremacy over Texas teams in years past.

Texas A. & M. will be the favorite in its game with Baylor, but like the Rice-Texas game, a Baylor victory would not be a great surprise. The Aggies' team of last season featuring the great John Kimbrough managed to win by a lone touchdown from the Bears, and the Baylor team is considered more stronger this year and the Aggies much weaker. The early season records of the two elevens make the Cadets the favorites.

Enter Underdogs

The two Southwest representatives will enter the intersectional tilts as underdogs, the first time this season a Southwest team has not been favored to win or given an even chance of victory.

Fordham is expected to be too much for Texas Christian, winner over Indiana, Tulsa and Arkansas, considering the fact that a stronger Southern Methodist team was unable to turn the trick several weeks ago. Fordham defeated S. M. U., 16-to-10.

Detroit Favored

Arkansas, loser of three out of four games this season and headed for the cellar post in the Southwest race, is expected to be no match against unbeaten Detroit unless Razorback passes begin clicking. The Porkers' passing attack did click for a while against the Longhorns at Austin last week, and the Porkers became the first team that has managed to score more than one touchdown against a strong Texas defense.

Many of the Southwest's backfield stars will be on the sidelines for this week's games.

With Texas A. & M. being held to 14 points by T. C. U., the Texas Longhorns by virtue of a seven touchdown rush against Arkansas stepped within two points of Texas A. & M. for team scoring honors. The Aggies' total for the season is 156, and Texas' 154 points, both an average of nearly 40 points a game. J. H.

Southwest Sidelines

Iowa State to Play Great Lakes Cagers In February Battle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—An added basketball game has been approved for the Iowa State College schedule this season. Cyclone cagers, who topped Big Six Conference play last year, will meet the Great Lakes Naval Training Station squad here.

Acting on the expressed Big Six policy of offering assistance to service athletic teams, the Athletic Council has scheduled the game Tuesday, Feb. 3.

Iowa State has recently also aided service football teams through gifts of playing equipment.

Mosconi Faces Chicago Star

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22 (AP)—Unbeaten Ralph Greenleaf and Willie Mosconi, prime favorites in the world's pocket billiard championship tournament, returned to action today in second round matches against previously-beaten players.

Greenleaf, the Chicago cue wizard with 17 national championships to his credit, opposed Philadelphia's George Kelly, while Mosconi, also of Philadelphia, took on Don Tozer, the Decatur, Ill., holder of the Chicago area crown.

Kelly bounced back last night from a first-round defeat to trim Harold Baker, Los Angeles, 125 to 50 in 12 innings and in doing so displayed the best shot-making in the two-day tourney. Tozer meanwhile lost his second straight match, a 16-inning 125 to 96 affair to Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, a former champion.

Besides Rudolph, other former titlists who took their first round matches were Andrew Ponzi of New York who defeated Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn, N. Y., 125 to 77 in 12 innings; and Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del., winner over Joe Procita, Gloversville, N. Y., 125 to 100 in 24 innings.

Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y., star, took his first round match, 125 to 102 in 17 innings, over Arthur (Babe) Cranfield of Syracuse, N. Y. Crane, runner-up to Greenleaf in 1938, and Lauri shared high scoring honors after the second day's play, both clicking off runs of 45 yesterday.

The standings:

Player	Won	Lost	High run	Best game
Mosconi	1	0	38	8
Greenleaf	1	0	32	18
Ponzi	1	0	40	12
Caras	1	0	28	14
Rudolph	1	0	42	16
Crane	1	0	45	17
Kelly	1	1	41	12
Baker	0	1	20	0
Cranfield	0	1	34	0
Lauri	0	1	45	0
Procita	0	1	31	0
Tozer	0	2	40	0

Today's Schedule

Rudolph vs. Procita
Mosconi vs. Tozer
Baker vs. Lauri
Greenleaf vs. Kelly
Caras vs. Cranfield

Pat Harder of Wisconsin Takes Over Scoring Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 22—Pat Harder, dynamic sophomore fullback who was the storm center of Wisconsin's cyclonic resurgence against Iowa last week, has taken over the Western Conference football scoring lead and hit for the best two-game rushing average in the Conference.

Harder scored two touchdowns, kicked a 37-yard field goal, and added three conversions against Iowa for 18 points, to lead Conference scorers. Picking up where he left off against Northwestern, he held a rushing average of 83 yards for his two games.

Trails Gophers

Harder's rushing average trails that of two stars from the Minnesota galaxy, fullback Bill Daley and halfback Bruce Smith, who registered 186 and 102 running yards respectively against Illinois two weeks ago.

With the rushing leaders is another fullback, Michigan's Bob Westfall, who carried the burden of the Wolverine attack against Northwestern last week. He has a two-game total of 151 yards. Three sophomores, Don Griffin of Illinois, sensational Bob Higgins of Minnesota and Otto Graham of Northwestern follow Westfall in the rushing standings with Bill Green, veteran Iowa fullback, also among the leaders as the only Hawkeye to get started against Wisconsin.

Green also spreadeagles the field in pass receptions, having taken nine throws for 102 yards.

Best Passer

Leading passer in the Conference is Northwestern's Bill deCorrevont, whose last-minute pass against Michigan last week traveled more than 50 yards in the air. He has a two-game passing total of 140 yards, for a considerable margin over the field. His sophomore teammate, Graham, has the best two-game record for completions, seven out of 16, although Kenny Smock of Purdue hit on five out of ten throws against Ohio State.

Conference Standing

	W.	L.	T.	Pct.	Off. Rank†	Def. Rank‡
Michigan	2	0	0	1.000	5	7
Minnesota	1	0	0	1.000	1	1
Ohio State	1	0	0	1.000	4	2
Northwestern	1	1	0	.500	2	6
Wisconsin	1	1	0	.500	3	3
Purdue	0	1	0	.000	6	5
Illinois	0	1	0	.000	1	8
Iowa	0	2	0	.000	8	4
Indiana	0	0	0	.000	..	..

Games Saturday

Minnesota at Michigan
Indiana at Wisconsin
Iowa at Purdue
Northwestern at Ohio State
Illinois at Notre Dame

†Total net yards gained per game.
‡Opponents' total net yards gained per game.

Summary of Team Statistics

(Conference Games Only)

	Mich.	Minn.	O.S.U.	N.U.	Wisc.	Purd.	Ill.	Iowa
Games	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Points	29	34	16	48	37	14	6	0
Opponents points	7	6	14	28	41	16	34	29
Total net yards per game	171	446	183	310	202.5	150	113	87
Rushing	136	414	135	177	152	60	97	30
Passing	37	32	48	133	50.5	91	16	57
Opponents net yards per game	286	113	151	210	116	183	446	175.5
Rushing	165	97	60	123	47.5	135	414	155.5
Passing	121	16	91	77	68.5	48	32	10
First downs per game	7.5	20	10	14	8	12	11	7
Opponents first downs per game	13	11	12	9	8	10	20	8.5
Forwards attempted per game	5.5	5	7	17	7	7	13	17.5
Forwards completed per game	2	1	3	8	3.5	3	3	6
Opp. forwards compl. per game	7.5	3	5	8	6.5	3	1	.5
Punts, number per game	10.5	4	9	6.5	10	9	9	14
Punts, average	31	42	41	27.5	33.6	32	36.6	34.5
Kick returns, average	9.8	22.5	..	21.3	15	..	12.7	12.5
Opponents kick returns, average	13.6	12.7	..	19.9	19	..	22.5	10.7
Ball lost, fumbles per game	.5	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
Yards penalized per game	15	70	30	27.5	47.5	20	70	40

Individual Leaders

(Conference Games Only)

Scoring

	G.	T.D.	P.A.T.	F.G.	Pts.
Harder, fb, Wisconsin	2	2	3	1	18
Daley, fb, Minnesota	1	2	0	0	12
Smith, hb, Minnesota	1	2	0	0	12
Petty, fb, Purdue	1	2	0	0	12
deCorrevont, hb, Northwestern	2	2	0	0	12
Graham, hb, Northwestern	2	2	0	0	12
Clawson, fb, Northwestern	2	2	0	0	12
Erditz, qb, Northwestern	2	0	6	0	6

The following have made one touchdown and six points: Astroth, Ill.; Kuzma, Mich.; Rogers, Mich.; Fraumann, Mich.; Higgins, Minn.; Kepford, Northwestern; Graf, O. S. U.; Anderson, O. S. U.; Seelinger, Wis.; Schreiner, Wis.; Lyons, Wis.

Rushing

	G.	T.C.	Gain	Loss	Net	Ave. per Game	Ave. per Try
Daley, fb, Minnesota	1	15	186	0	186	186	9.7
Smith, hb, Minnesota	1	15	102	0	102	102	8.8
Harder, fb, Wisconsin	2	29	166	0	166	83	5.7
Westfall, fb, Michigan	2	39	156	5	151	75.5	2.87
Griffin, hb, Illinois	1	9	73	8	65	65	7.2
Higgins, hb, Minnesota	1	11	64	0	64	64	5.8
Graham, hb, Northwestern	2	17	117	2	115	57.5	6.7
Green, fb, Iowa	2	27	113	8	105	52.5	3.9

Passing

	G	Att.	Pass Compl.	Had Interc.	Net Gain	Gain per Game	Pct.
deCorrevont, hb, Northwestern	2	17	9	1	140	70	.368
Smock, hb, Purdue	1	10	5	1	60	60	.500
Kuzma, hb, Michigan	2	11	4	1	73	36.5	.363
Fisher, hb, O. S. U.	1	5	2	1	33	33	.400
Smith, hb, Minnesota	1	4	1	0	31	31	.250
Chester, hb, Purdue	1	4	1	0	31	31	.250
Farris, qb, Wisconsin	2	7	4	1	60	30	.571
Astroth, hb, Illinois	1	9	1	0	29	29	.111
Graham, hb, Northwestern	2	16	7	2	87	23.5	.437
Youel, hb, Iowa	3	9	3	1	46	23	.333

Howe Only Wing Outside of Fold

DETROIT, Oct. 22 (AP)—All their salary problems solved save one, the Detroit Red Wings will resume their exhibition hockey schedule here tonight against the Pittsburgh Hornets preliminary to the start of the National League season Nov. 1 at Montreal.

With the signing of Don Grosso and Sid Abel, the Red Wings announced that only Syd Howe, Detroit's high scorer for the last two seasons, had failed to come to terms. Howe asked for several extra days to consider his contract offer and thus was not listed as a holdout.

S. R. O. Sign Up

ANNAPOLIS Md., Oct. 22 (AP)—The S.R.O. sign went up today for the Navy-Notre Dame football game—three weeks in advance of the tussle Nov. 8 at Baltimore's 63,000-capacity municipal stadium.

The Navy Athletic Association, announcing that all tickets were sold, noted that this was the first time in the history of the schools' eastern competition that a sell-out was assured this far in advance of the game.

Other Navy-Notre Dame games have drawn capacity crowds, but tickets were available through the week preceding the contest.

Ranger Contracts

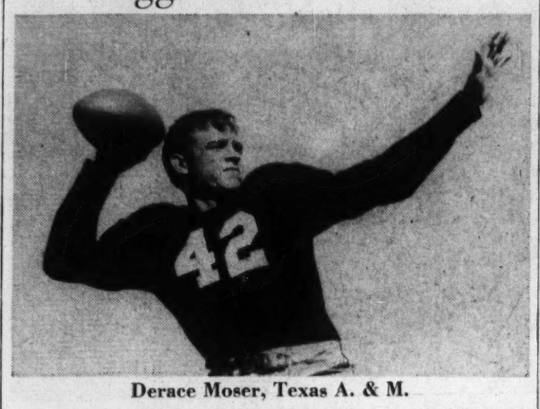
WINNIPEG, Man. (AP)—Lester Patrick, manager of New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, has announced that all Ranger players, with the exception of Clint Smith, a veteran center, have signed contracts for the 1941-42 season.

He said a few minor details have yet to be settled before Smith's contract is signed.

'Bye, Dukes

According to well-founded rumors, this is the last season of football for Duquesne University of Pittsburgh. A few years ago the Dukes, Pitt, and Carnegie Tech were among the best in the land. Tech and Pitt are only shadows of their former gridiron selves.

Aggie Aerial Artist



Derace Moser, Texas A. & M.

One of the main reasons Texas A. & M. College is one of the leading passing teams in the Nation this year is Derace Moser, senior tailback from Stephenville, Texas, and one of the two starters left over from Coach Homer Norton's great 1940 team. Moser was a wingback last year, but was shifted to the new post in Coach Norton's change of the Aggies from a ground to an aerial team. Graduation of John Kimbrough, all-America back, necessitated new tactics.

Oddities

Phil Sharpe, Michigan football player, is doing all right for a lad who never played the game as a prep. He attended St. Edward's in England where he starred in Rugby and rowed in the Henley Regatta.

Julie Franks, Michigan guard, is the second Negro in 63 years to make the Wolverine varsity.

Pasadena in Bowl Darkness

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 22 (AP)—One of the leading places not to go to find out what's what on Rose Bowl prospects is the city of Pasadena. That is where the Rose Bowl is located.

Pasadena built, owns—and still owes on—the big stadium, but it has little or nothing to do with staging the annual New Year's Day game in it.

The line-up for the game and control of most of the 91,000 tickets are handled exclusively by the Pacific Coast Conference.

Right now, the conference brothers are so busy battling for the honor of playing host in the game none will venture a peep about who will play whom here Jan. 1. So anything you hear for the next few weeks will be mostly speculative and then some—which is just what this is.

Longhorns Leaders

The Texas Longhorns, it would appear, are the leading prospects at this date. Dana X. Bible is one coaching authority who merits and gets respect, professionally and socially, from any college group in the nation.

Mr. Bible and Texas University have class and prestige. Their main trouble is that they also have five more Southwest Conference games, including Homer Norton's Texas Aggies at Aggieland Nov. 27.

Don't be surprised if wires are pulled to bring the Navy here, even if the Middies drop a game, and don't be amazed if Navy Department heads give necessary consent for the excursion.

Duke and Fordham are strong eligibles, too, although the former's chances might be lessened because of a none-too-strong schedule.

Anti-Bowl Policies

Thousands, of course, will clamor for a Minnesota, Michigan or other Big Ten powerhouse; for Notre Dame, too—but count them out until they switch anti-Bowl game policies.

The same goes for the Ivy League, although it seems that each year one of the coast brothers casts flirting eyes at a Harvard or Princeton. It probably will happen again this year, possibly with Pennsylvania.

Oregon and Oregon State are top candidates for the host role. Oregon State, with Washington State, Idaho, University of California at Los Angeles, California, Montana and Oregon left to play, has the easier road.

Oregon has U. C. L. A., Washington State, Washington and Oregon State to get by in conference play. It has Santa Clara in a non-conference game Nov. 11—and Texas at Austin Dec. 6.

Wouldn't it be a surprise if they postponed that game until Jan. 1, and moved it to the Rose Bowl?

Betty Newell Is Moving On To Pro Ranks

LONG BEACH, Calif., Oct. 22 (AP)—Queen Betty Hicks Newell is moving out of golfdom's mythical amateur palace Friday to take a hike down the rocky road of professionalism.

Queen Betty is quitting the amateur ranks, and abdicating the crown she captured less than six weeks ago, because she believes the amateur palace is carpeted with good intentions—and the pro road is paved with dollars.

Little Miss Precision herself, in her new home, reaffirmed her decision today. It was the one she hinted at within an hour after stepping off the course at Brookline, Mass., Sept. 13, the national title in her possession.

Did she have any regrets about leaving the amateurs?

"Yes—I guess so," she said, hesitantly.

"But I hope to regain my amateur standing sometime later on, after we get get our stake."

"We" includes her husband, Frank, a fine amateur golfer himself and an employee in an aircraft company here.

The two will play in a tournament at San Jose, Calif., starting Friday. He will enter as an amateur, she as a pro.

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Reports of Federal Housing Projects Tell Story of Steady Advance in Building

Human Interest Tales Abound In Low-Income Home Projects

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the prolific sources of news material these days, Federal housing agencies just about top the list with a single October barrage of 62 typewritten pages of material taken by the editor from the envelopes of 28 letters.

Hardly a day passes but what some message appears bearing the familiar postmark: "Official Business, Federal Home Loan Bank Board" or Federal Housing Administration" or "United States Housing Authority." They tell the progressive story of what the Government is doing to shelter low-incomed families throughout the United States, of new methods of building houses and of civic enterprize within the widely scattered housing projects.

There is a statement, for instance, from Mayor Thomas F. Preston of Bristol, Va., concerning the improved appearance of his City due to a low-rent housing venture. Or there is the human-interest story of the election of a boy mayor in Chicago's newest low-rent project—the Junior Municipality at the Ida B. Wells Homes.

Said Jelna Carr, the new mayor elected by several thousand young people: "I thank all my supporters and pledge my administration to be always alert for ways to make living more pleasant."

Teeming With Episodes

Federal housing projects are teeming with similar episodes having strong human appeal. The mails tell daily of civic organizations within these projects devoted to education and recreation, of developing habits of good housekeeping to offset previous charges that low-rent families would abuse the privileges of good shelter when they got it.

Stories roll in about the women in these projects organizing groups to study homemaking, cooking, housekeeping, budgeting, and home safety. The men are using available workshops to rebuild and make their own furniture. Children are organizing safety patrols and clean-up squads.

Then there is the business side of Federal housing that holds more significance each week for a Nation in which one third of the people still are living in substandard dwellings. That is a statement from Nathan Straus, USHA Administrator, found among the 62 pages.

Farther down in the stack of printed pages, Abner H. Ferguson, FHA Administrator, says public housing is helping to stem the tide of urban decentralization now threatening the tax structure of most large cities. Public housing projects, he said, are encouraging the replanning of central districts for permanent residences and prosperous industries.

Concrete-Block House

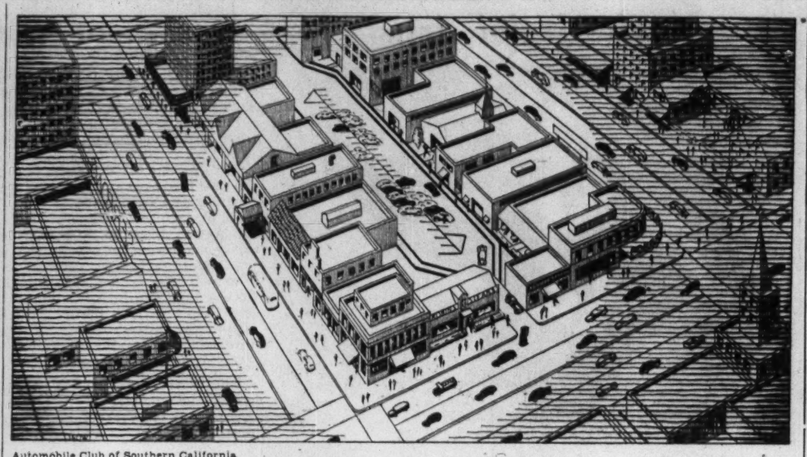
And there are new ways of building homes reported by the housing agencies such as a permanent concrete-block house which soon will be built to avoid the defense priority drain on conventional building materials. The plan is suggested as an alternate to brick or frame housing which technicians say costs more to build and maintain.

The concrete home will consist of a living room, three bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, storage space and room for a future bathroom, four large closets, and two porches. It will sell for less than $2,000 and will rent for 25 per cent less than is now being charged in USHA farm housing projects.

Another report shows that the steady increase in building costs for a standard six-room house continued through August with an additional rise of 1.1 per cent over July. The cumulative increase from August, 1940, through August, 1941, is now 12.5 per cent. Which means that a $6,000 house a year ago would have cost about $7,300 this August.

Latest bulletin announced that three small cities and one township, each with less than 25,000 population, are the most recent to join the low-rent housing program. They are Mesa, Ariz., Waycross, Ga., La Grange, Ga., and Upper Dublin Township, Pa. At Gadsden, Ala., production has attained the rate of one home finished every day or 150 homes built in exactly 150 days.

Jumping to Springfield, Ill., it is learned that 500 persons visited the John Hay Homes when the first apartments were thrown open for inspection this month. Scheduled for occupancy next month, this is the first USHA project to be finished in Springfield.



Automobile Club of Southern California

Alley Becomes a Parking Lot

An artist's concept of parking as it will be in Beverly Hills, Calif., under new master plan. Present dumping and storage grounds will be utilized for automobiles in rear of business blocks. Parking places will be landscaped and cars removed from street.

New Shopping Styles Turn to Parking Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Oct. 22—You wouldn't invite guests to dine at your house and then leave them to find places for their own hats and coats, would you?"

If the answer to that question is "yes" you would be as lacking in tactfulness as merchants who ask motorists to shop in their stores and then compel them to search for some spot in which to park their automobiles, according to Leland P. Reeder, pioneer realtor, today.

That is why this busy suburban community, already noted for its progressive city planning, is setting a new style for downtown shopping districts intended to provide free parking areas within the interiors of each business block.

Plans call for the condemnation of rear portions of all city business lots to make way for the blossoming of parking places in wide, landscaped parking plazas, somewhat similar to the elimination of back-yard fences in crowded tenement districts to make landscaped playgrounds for the children.

This way to achieve off-street parking and to help solve traffic and shopping problems was worked out by local civic leaders, who on their first try got enabling legislation through the last session of the State Legislature. Just as soon as the Act became effective, last Sept. 13, the City's Trustees asked City Attorney Richard C. Waltz to do what he probably already had done in private as a chief supporter; draw up the Ordinance of Intention, which formally opens the way to municipal parking.

Not only will the plan solve local problems in the near future, but other communities will have a practical illustration of how the new law can benefit them, according to Mr Reeder, who has had as much to do as anyone in pushing this civic enterprise.

The California League of Municipalities and the California Real Estate Association backed the law for its potential application to every community. Metropolitan communities, with decentralized shopping centers such as characterize Los Angeles, may have the hardest job to discipline themselves into using the law, Mr. Reeder believed.

Beverly Hills will succeed, he predicted, because of the spirit of co-operation shown by the representatives of the 34,000 population in fostering the idea, a co-operation which may be lacking in large cities.

The State law enables 25 per cent of the property owners of any city or community to set up a parking district, which would construct the parking areas, financed with bonds limited to 20 per cent of the assessed valuation of each parcel. Cost of maintenance of the free areas would be limited to five cents annually for each $100 assessed valuation of the parent parcel.

Within 30 days of the Ordinance of Intention, the program can be stopped if 50 per cent of the property owners object.

If there is no objection, a bond-sale ordinance is passed, with another 30 days available for protest. The District's government can at this point halt the program if a single property owner has a convincing case.

A generation ago, this community, then lying "beyond" Los Angeles, set aside a "business triangle" of some 30 blocks, restricting the rest of the six square miles to residential purposes.

Beverly Hills, now surrounded by residential districts of municipal Los Angeles, still retains a small-town tradition of volunteer service, its trustees serving without pay—anyone who "campaigns" is never elected. Prominent businessmen themselves, the trustees have pushed the civic efforts which for five years have aimed at the master plan as a solution. Not only is it good planning, they feel, but it is also good business, for they hope to entice away from downtown Los Angeles many of the shoppers who live in western Los Angeles and San Fernando Valley.

The municipal parking system is to embrace each of the 30 blocks in the triangle, which is based on Wilshire Boulevard, the most-traveled arterial from down-town Los Angeles to Santa Monica and the sea.

Into each interior parking area, the block's 20-foot alley is to be used. The alley entrance is not to be widened, thus leaving four street fronts to each block almost unbroken for commercial purposes. Some 50 feet or so inside the block, the alley will widen into the parking area. Abutting each side of the alley in a typical block are 12 lots, each 50 feet wide and 152½ feet deep. The master plan calls for 27½ feet to be condemned on each pertinent lot, leaving a double row of stalls, accommodating 58 cars.

Farm of Original Crown Grant Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Culpeper, Va., Oct. 22

Arlington, 300-acre farm and part of the original grant from the English Crown early in the 16th century to the Kavanaugh-Yancey family, has been sold.

The place was owned and occupied by descendants of the Kavanaugh-Yancey family until about a year ago.

New Type of Building Block Provides Space for Insulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif., Oct. 22—A new type of building material consisting of a block of concrete and steel has been designed by Ray Hild of San Jose, and is expected to meet with popular demand for building houses throughout the Nation.

According to Mr. Hild, the blocks are solid, thus avoiding uneven expansion and contraction. They are cast in units of two, held a few inches apart and parallel by steel bars imbedded in the concrete. When laid on top of each other they form two concrete walls with an air space between, into which additional reinforcing bars are welded

Mr. Hild has been making the blocks by hand, but has been informed by local companies the blocks can be cast by machines in large quantities.

Tenants in This Suburb Must Have Large Families

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22 (AP)—You may be rolling in money . . . able to buy dozens of fine houses . . . but you can't even rent a garage in Mary Ridge unless you are raising a large family.

This exclusive suburban settlement is attracting widespread interest in this day of mass housing problems, apartment dwellings, and cramped efficiencies as one place where the head of a big family doesn't meet with the rebuff, "Sorry, but you've too many children, the neighbors won't like it."

Here the answer is: "Come right in, you're what we're looking for. People who don't have children don't live here."

Mary Ridge is the successful outcome of an idea that germinated early in the business career of Charles F. Vatterott, Jr.

"As a real estate man and lumber dealer for 20 years," he said, "I am aware of the fact that in many subdivisions parents with many children are not welcome and I've sensed the need for something like this.

"In developing 20 subdivisions and building more than 2,000 homes I've seen large families discriminated against time and time again. I've had to turn down big families who wanted to buy or rent because I knew the neighbors would object. So I made up my mind that some day I would develop a subdivision devoted exclusively to big families."

Mr. Vatterott, who is the oldest of 11 children and the father of eight, launched the project in April, 1940, and today the last of 100 planned houses are rapidly nearing completion. The finished homes are 80 per cent occupied, many having been sold before they were built.

Quonset Point Housing Has 'Old Home Week'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUONSET POINT, R. I., Oct. 15—When first tenants moved into Wickford Homes, United States Housing Authority defense project at Quonset Point, Rhode Island, it turned out to be old home week for many of the families. Nearly all of the first group of tenants are from Norfolk, Va., where they worked at the Naval Air Station.

The former Virginia residents promptly dubbed their new community "Little Norfolk." Out of 262 families which will live at the project, some 60 are former residents of Norfolk. All of the tenants will work at the Navy's Quonset Point air station.

Hurricane Refugees Cared For by the USHA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—More than 500 refugees from the hurricane which swept part of the Texas coast last week were sheltered in USHA public housing projects during the storm, it was reported here today.

The local housing authority advised USHA that when beach areas near Corpus Christi were ordered evacuated, the community buildings of three of the city's housing projects were opened to the refugees. All staff members of the housing authority turned out to assist in taking care of the more than 500 people who sought safety of the projects. The kitchens with which the community buildings are equipped came in handy in preparing meals.

Many tenants of the projects threw homes open to residents of the beaches, and the authority opened all vacant apartments for the use of families having aged or incapacitated members.

Savings League Reports Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 22—Those new houses you see as you drive into the suburbs and past defense plants are showing up in the records of the United States Savings and Loan League.

Loans made during July of this year broke a 12-year record for dollar volume, says Morton Bodfish, Executive Vice-President of the League. And loans have been going steadily upward for 32 months, which means that July was the thirty-second consecutive month in which building and loan institutions lent more money than they did in the same month of the preceding year.

There's a great deal of remodeling of houses going on, too, the League finds. New construction accounted for a bigger volume of borrowing—approximately $45,000,000 for July, but modernization brought $6,022,000 in loans. Much of this went to divide big houses into smaller units to meet a pressing demand for living quarters felt in defense areas. Many one-family houses are now being adapted to the needs of two or three families.

The building and loan people are greatly impressed with the upswing in business. Mr. Bodfish describes it as "tremendous." Some States have made particularly striking records. In California and Ohio, the associations made construction loans of $6,000,000. In 11 States the $1,000,000 mark was reached in July.

Loans all types made in July amounted to $132,972,000, and this was just a little under the best month of the year, June. Compared with July a year ago, the volume of loans was 16.3 per cent greater.

Home purchase loans constituted the biggest part of the business in July, or about 42 per cent. Next came construction loans at 33 per cent. Then refinancing and modernization loans contributed 12.6 per cent and 4.5 per cent, respectively. A variety of other types made up the remaining 7 per cent.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 581,124
1941 volume to date 114,315,336
1940 volume to date 162,418,455

Stocks Drop Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Stocks slanted lower in today's market with paucity of buying the principal determinant in the trend.

Leaders of the recent rally—steels, motors, aircrafts, and industrial specialties—were in a downward drift a good part of the session, although losses generally were in minor fractions. A few coppers, farm implements and rubbers, were on relatively firmer ground near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of around 500,000 shares.

Market influences in the news were not without some constructive elements but the effect of these mainly was limited to certain individual stocks. An offset was belief the sinkings of two more United States-owned merchant ships might lead to involvement in a shooting war.

Shares inclined to heaviness most of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Boeing, American Telephone, Westinghouse, General Electric and Southern Pacific. Acting a little better were Caterpillar, Douglas, Sperry, and Texas Corp.

Higher in the curb were Carnation Co., Humble Oil and Pennsylvania Central Airlines. Down a bit were Aluminum Co., and Lake Shore Mines.

Bonds Higher

Advances of minor fractions predominated in the bond market today, some foreign issues extending their gains to around a point.

Medium priced and speculative rails set the pace toward the final hour. While most transactions in this section resulted in gains, several issues failed to find support and eased slightly.

U. S. Governments, in the main, were about steady. The November maturing RFC notes moved up to 100 16/32 on the basis of overnight orders on information late yesterday afternoon that the Treasury would make an exchange offer on the issue.

Gainers among the corporates included American & Foreign Power 5s, Erie 4s of '95, International Hydro Electric 6s, Laclede Gas 5½s and 6s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped first mortgages and 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s and Frisco 4½s of '78.

The list of foreign government dollar loans also followed an upward course with rises recorded for issues of Argentina, Australia, Copenhagen, Japan and Uruguay.

Wheat Price Trend Generally Downward

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 (AP)—Uneasiness affected the wheat market today with the result that the price trend generally was downward.

Traders watched for more news of high seas incidents, noted that portions of Leon Henderson's memorandum to the President would be made public later today, and decided to stay close to shore.

Soybeans showed initial strength on announcement from Washington that the Department of Agriculture had established a loan program for beans, but later prices sagged in sympathy with the general tone of weariness characterizing all grains. Reports of more rain in areas already reporting too much moisture for harvesting operations contributed to weakness in soybeans and corn.

Gasoline Supplies In East Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Eastern gasoline supplies increased 1,123,000 barrels during the week ended Oct. 18, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

The rise boosted supplies of the rationed area (Appalachian and East Coast) to 22,775,000 barrels, more than wiping out decreases registered in recent weeks.

The nation's daily average crude oil production for the period totaled 4,110,550 barrels, a new high record, compared with 4,070,950 barrels the previous week and the record of 4,074,200 barrels set in the week ended Sept. 20. A year ago the average was 3,667,550 barrels daily.

The nation's total gasoline stocks rose 1,203,000 barrels to 82,584,000 barrels duding the period, the institute said. A year earlier the supply was 80,414,000 barrels.

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 32,975 barrels to 4,117,475 for the week ended Oct. 18, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Stocks Close Firm In London Market

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The stock market closed on a firm note today, with the whole list steady and a few advances appearing for specialized issues.

Industrials generally benefited by the session while home rails held their positions.

Oil and copper shares gained a bit of ground and mining stocks were steady.

Gilt-edged bonds were about unchanged. In the foreign list, Mexican and Argentine issues improved.

Cottonseed Crushings Jump

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cottonseed crushed in the two-month period, Aug. 1 to Sept. 30 totaled 526,663 tons, compared with 434,299 tons in the same period a year ago. Cottonseed on hand at mills Sept. 30 totaled 748,983 tons, compared with 330,630 tons a year ago.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	Oct 16
8⅛	5½	Adams Ex (.30g)	7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22½	22½	22½	Oct 21
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	7	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ¾
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 21
5	3	Alaska Jun	13	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	3	6⅜	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	6⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	17	17	17	Oct 20
25⅜	18	Alleg Lud (1½g)	2	21	21	21	— ⅛
11¼	7	Allen Ind (¾g)	2	7	7	7	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	152	151¾	151¾	— ⅛
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	Oct 20
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 21
9	5¼	Allied Stores	9	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
86⅛	71⅜	Allied Str pf (3)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	12	28¼	28	28	— ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (⅜g)	2	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	¼	Amal Leather	5	1	1	1	
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 25
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ¼
19⅝	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	8	19½	19⅜	19½	
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	2	47⅞	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	4	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
3	1	Am Cable & R	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	6	83½	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅜
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	Oct 16
34⅜	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	5	27⅜	26¾	26¾	— ½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	67	66	66½	+ ¼
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	107	107	107	Oct 17
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	12	8½	8½	8½	Oct 20
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	2	17	17	17	Oct 21
1⅞	1⅛	Am Encaus Til	11	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 20
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24⅞	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	3	20¼	19½	20¼	Oct 18
28⅜	14⅜	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	6	25	24½	24½	
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
38½	29	Am+HawSS (3g)	13	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Oct 16
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
2½	1½	Am Ice	9	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	7	27¾	27½	27½	Oct 21
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13¼	9	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9	9	9	Oct 17
50	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 9
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	15	12	11¾	11¾	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	7	86	85⅝	86	Oct 21
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	12	11	11	11	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	5	5	5	Oct 21
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	2	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	9	1	1	1	
46¾	30	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	6	31⅜	31	31	— ⅜
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	5¼	Am Rad & S .45g	30	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
15⅞	11⅜	Am R Mill(1.05g)	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (⅛g)	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
45⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	8	39⅜	38⅜	38¾	— ⅜
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	Oct 20
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	4	40½	39	39	Oct 21
26½	19	Am St Fd (1¼g)	7	20½	20¼	20¼	
11½	9⅝	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	152	151¾	151¾	— ⅛
13	9	Am Stove (1.20g)	1	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	13	Am Sug R (1½g)	3	19½	19½	19½	Oct 21
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	95	94½	94⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18	18	18	Oct 21
168¾	148½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	152	151¾	151¾	— ¾
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	12	67½	66½	67	— ¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	9	69	68⅞	68⅞	— ⅛
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
29⅛	24	Am Viscose (1g)	6	25	24½	24½	— ¾
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115½	115½	115½	+ ⅜
7¼	3½	Am Water Wks	20	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Oct 14
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
8½	5¼	Am Wool pf (7k)	3	7½	75	75	— ⅛
8	8	Am Zinc L & S	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	2	48½	47¾	47¾	Oct 10
30	22⅛	Anaconda (11¾g)	15	26⅞	26¼	26¾	— ⅜
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 3
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 21
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Oct 18
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ¼
5½	4	Armour Ill	9	4¾	4⅜	4¼	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	65½	65½	65½	— ⅝
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅝	23	Armstrg C 1⅓g	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
9¾	6⅝	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Oct 15
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	3	85	84⅞	84⅞	Oct 9
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 21
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	24	29½	28¾	29	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5)	1	66	66	66	
28½	13½	Atl Coast Line	19	25¾	24⅞	24⅞	— ½
45½	13½	Atl G&W Indies	13	14½	14	14	— ⅜
55⅝	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	53¾	52	52	—2
24⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	29	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅜
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109½	109½	109½	Oct 15
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	Oct 21
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	Oct 21
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 15
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	4	3	3	3	Oct 16
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	30	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
19	12¼	**B** Bald Loco ct	5	1	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	1	4	3⅞	3⅞	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
8½	○	Bangor & Ar	2	6¼	6	6	
13½	7	Barber As ⅛e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	2	9	9	9	
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.60g)	4	9½	9½	9½	
24⅞	16½	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
31⅜	25⅜	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	25½	25½	25½	Oct 21
27⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	116	114¾	114¾	Oct 21
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	5	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
20⅞	13⅜	Benef Ind (1¼g)	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	56½	56½	56½	Oct 6
24¾	26¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
89½	59⅞	Beth Steel (4½g)	18	62¾	62	62⅛	— ⅛
131½	119½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120	120	120	Oct 16
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	27	27	27	—1
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2)	5	21⅜	21½	21⅝	
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox 45g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	2	15	15	15	Oct 21
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	12	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅜
35	25⅛	Bohn Al&Br 1½g	2	27⅛	27	27½	Oct 20
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	8	22¾	22	22¾	Oct 21
21⅞	17⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	10	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	15	20¼	20¼	20¼	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	— ½
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.30g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12⅜	8½	Bridgeport B ¾g	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
25⅞	18	Briggs Mfg 1½g	3	18¾	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
41	26½	Briggs & S (2¼g)	1	26	26	26	— ½
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	Oct 21
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 14
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 21
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 17
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	8½	Bucyrus-E(.65g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8½	2½	Budd Wheel 45g	2	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
34¼	21½	Bullard (1½g)	1	22½	22½	22½	Oct 21
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	Oct 21
20⅞	15¼	Burling (1.30g)	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56	56	56	— ¼
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.70g)	7	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
4¼	2½	Bush Terminal	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.45g)	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	Oct 21
4⅜	3	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
24¾	16¾	**C** Calif Pack (1½)	4	22¼	22⅛	22¼	Oct 21
54	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	8	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	18	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy 1.10g	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Oct 21
17⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	3	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	2	34½	34½	34½	Oct 21
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 16
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Oct 6
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
87¾	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	6	79	78¾	79	Oct 21
50¾	40	Caterpil Tr (2)	13	43	42¾	43	+1
29⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	4	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	*5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2½	2¼	2¼	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 21
14¾	4¼	Cent Violetta $	9	14⅜	13½	13½	— ⅞
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 16
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(4g)	8	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	Oct 21
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
21½	15	Chain Belt(1¼g)	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Oct 17
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	14	35⅜	35½	35⅜	+ ¼
102½	93⅛	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Oct 16
4½	2¼	Ches Corp	11	4	4	4	Oct 21
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	8	3⅞	3⅜	3½	— ¼
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	2	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	21	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	7	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Oct 21
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
⅞	⅞	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 18
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 16
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 20
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Oct 18
3	1⅛	Childs Co	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Oct 20
72⅛	53½	Chrysler (4½g)	38	56¾	56⅛	56½	— ¼
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	10	9⅛	9	9	Oct 21
4½	2¼	City Stores	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
40½	30⅛	Clark Equip 2¼g	1	32½	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	2	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
39⅞	28½	Coca-Cola (2g)	4	37¼	37	37¼	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (2½g)	1	95	95	95	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62½	62	62½	Oct 21
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅝a)	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
104¾	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Oct 20
30¼	17¾	Colfins & A 2¾g	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¾
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅝
21¾	14⅝	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
21	14¼	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	Col G&E (.10g)	65	2⅛	2	2	
82⅛	64	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	64	63⅜	63¾	— ¼
7¾	4¼	Colum Pict	9	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	28	28	28	
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	Oct 17
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	7	22⅞	22½	22½	
104	99⅝	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¾
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ½
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	107	107	107	Oct 6
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (¼g)	18	9¾	9¾	9¾	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	150	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	59½	59½	59½	
38⅜	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	22	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(⅛g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 21
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	6	17½	17½	17½	
21⅝	19¼	Cons A (new) 2g	69	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
50⅜	22½	Cons Airc (4g)	27	39½	37⅝	39¼	Oct 18
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	13	13	13	
8¼	5¾	Cons Cop (1½g)	12	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
25⅜	15⅜	Cons Ed (1.40g)	57	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	97	96⅞	97	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	Con Film Ind	3	¾	¾	¾	Oct 16
11	7¼	Cons F pf (3¼k)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2	Cons Laundries	3	2	2	2	Oct 20
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (⅛)	72	6⅛	6	6	
4¾	3¼	Con RR Cuba pf	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	5	5	5	
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	23	23	23	+1
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102	102	102	— ½
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	6	14⅜	13¼	14⅜	Oct 21
5¼	3⅜	Cont Baking	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅜
10⅜	7⅞	Cont Bak pf (8)	7	106	105	106	+1½
40½	31⅝	Con Can (1½g)	13	37¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅞
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 21
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	9	3½	3½	3½	
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	28	25¾	25	25¼	+ ¼
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	2	19	19	19	+ ¾
18⅜	12⅜	Cop'weld S(.60g)	8	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ⅜
16¾	10⅞	Cop'weld pf(2½)	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	7	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	
47⅜	31½	Coty Inc (¼g)	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Oct 21
7⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 21
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	9	15	14¼	15	
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S 1½g	3	23	22½	23	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Gas Industry Supports U. S. Defense Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY—Members of the American Gas Association were called upon to aid American industry in demonstrating that a national emergency can be met by a democracy, by Thomas J. Strickler, of Kansas City, retiring president of the association.

Mr. Strickler warned that individualism will delay return to normal conditions and that industrial solidarity was the "crying need of the moment."

George S. Hawley, President of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Gas Light Co., was elected president to succeed Mr. Strickler. Mr. Hawley immediately pledged the gas industry's support of the national defense program and voiced faith in the ultimate destruction of "the world's worst enemy of civilization."

The Charles A. Munroe award, the association's highest honor, was conferred upon Thomas R. Weymouth, New York, retired vice-president of the Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., for leadership in organized research activities.

Harry G. Moock, Detroit, Vice-President of Chrysler Corp., declared that there never has been a bigger opportunity for "shirt-sleeve sales management," and warned against any business drifting. Sales organizations must be kept together and executives must learn to hold the good will of present customers in the face of restrictions on goods, he said.

George F. B. Owens, assistant vice-president of the Brooklyn Union Gas Co., said sales of industrial and commercial gas appliances and equipment had reached an all-time peak. Revenue from industrial and commercial gas sales totaled more than $165,000,000 in the first six months of 1941, compared with $90,000,000 during the corresponding period of 1933, he said.

Steel Hoarding Ban Seen Placed On U.S. Navy Yards

NEW YORK (AP)—"Iron Age," trade publication of the steel industry, said it had learned the Navy Department had been placed under the "no hoarding" ban of the Office of Production Management in order to prevent large accumulation of steel supplies badly needed elsewhere.

"To hasten the proper distribution of vital materials," the publication said in the weekly review of the steel industry, "the OPM has imposed a 60-day inventory regulation on all Navy yards and shops, so that supplies of steel plates and other critical items cannot be hoarded for use many months ahead while privately-owned plants, defense and non-defense, are short of material.

"This week it seemed clear that industry in the United States is entering a period of forced compliance with priorities, and of increased allocation of materials where the spread between supply and demand is too wide to permit the effective use of priority ratings.

"Meanwhile the steel industry is continuing its week-after-week schedule of near-capacity operations, with ingot production this week estimated by the Iron Age at 96.5 per cent, a one point decline from last week's revised rate of 97.5 per cent.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Texas Pow Cp $7 pf	$1	Q.	Oct. 1	Oct. 20
Extra				
St. P F & M I Co	$2		Oct. 17	Oct. 11
Westchester F Ins	10c		Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Whitaker Paper Co	$1		Dec. 27	Dec. 15
Irregular				
Dictaphone Corp	75c		Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Hooker E Chem pf	$1		Nov. 29	Nov. 20
Skelly Oil	$1		Dec. 18	Nov. 14
Weymth L&P Co	80c		Oct. 31	Oct. 16
Wilmington EL&Pr	$4		Oct. 31	Oct. 16
Westinghouse Air B	$1		Dec. 12	Nov. 15
Interim				
Belg Nat Rys pf	$1.56		Nov. 19	Oct. 29
Year-End				
Monsanto Chem	$1.50		Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Regular				
Buckeye P L	$1		Dec. 15	Oct. 21
Bus C Cp Cls A	12½c	Q.	Oct. 31	Oct. 24
Byron Jackson Co	25c		Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Byron Jackson Co	25c		Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Chi Yel C C, Inc	25c	Q.	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Comwlth Intl	4c	Q.	Nov. 15	Oct. 15
Cont Am Life Ins Co				
(Wilmington, Del)	37½	Q.	Oct. 24	Oct. 16
Crown Drug			Dec. 16	Dec. 6
Crown-Drug pf	43¾c	Q.	Nov. 15	Nov. 8
F P Co 7 pf A	$1.75	Q.	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
do 7 pf	$1.50	Q.	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Hooker E Chm pf	$1.50	Q.	Dec. 31	Dec. 12
Knickerbocker Fd	8c	Q.	Nov. 20	Oct. 31
Nat Food Prod B	20c		Nov. 15	Nov. 5
Nat Food Prod Am	30c	S.	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Noyes (Chas F) Co 6 pf	22½c	Q.	Nov. 1	Oct. 28
Ohio Oil	25c		Dec. 15	Dec. 1
do pf	$1.50	Q.	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Parker (S C) & Co Inc				
Class A	50c	Q.	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Class A pf	10c	Q.	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Peerless Gas Co	10c	Q.	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Perron G M Ltd	4c	Q.	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Princeton W C (NJ)	$1	Q.	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Sec In Nat'l (N Haven)	$1.50		Nov. 1	Oct. 17
St. Louis R & C S Co				
6 per cent pfd pf	$3	S.	Oct. 31	Oct. 20
St Paul & M Ins Co	12	Q.	Oct. 17	Oct. 11
Soundview Pulp	50c		Nov. 25	Nov. 15
do pf	$1.50	Q.	Nov. 25	Nov. 15
United Steel Cp pf 75c S Nov. 1				
Westchester F Ins	36c	Q.	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Whitaker Paper Co	$1	Q.	Dec. 27	Dec. 15
do pf	$1.75	Q.	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Whiting Corp 6½ per cent pf	$1.62½	Q.	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Whiting C 6½pf	$1.62½	Q.	Nov. 1	Oct. 21

"To be paid on all preferred stock exchanged into common stock on or before November 22, 1941; this is amount of dividend accrued on such preferred stock from October 1 to November 29, 1941.

Truscon Steel Net Drops

CLEVELAND (AP)—Truscon Steel Co., a Republic Steel Corp. subsidiary, reported third quarter net profit of $302,062 against $363,293 during the same period of 1940.

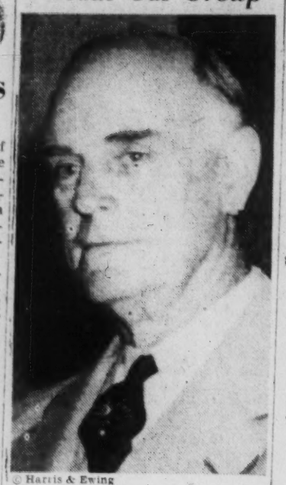
Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	126.63	28.21	17.43
Net change	—.44	—.33	—.03
Previous close	121.07	28.54	17.46
1941 high	133.59	30.86	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.60

*Preliminary.

Heads Gas Group



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George S. Hawley

Elected President of the American Gas Association, succeeding T. J. Stricker of Kansas City. Mr. Hawley is president of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Gas Light Company.

Du Pont to Start Large Nylon Plant First of November

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP) — A new manufacturing plant at Martinsville, Va., designed ultimately to double the present production of nylon yarn, will be placed in operation during the first week of November, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company announced.

Approximately 1,000 workers will be employed when capacity operations are reached.

Nylon was introduced to the public less than a year and a half ago. The company said more than 400 mills throughout the nation now are using the yarn in the manufacture of wearing apparel and other articles formerly made largely from imported silk.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. Wheat:				
Winnipeg	.73⅞	.72¾	.72⅞	.72⅞
Dec. Wheat:				
Chicago	1.16¾	1.14½	1.15⅛	1.16⅛
Minneapolis	1.12	1.09⅞	1.10⅜	1.11¼
Kansas City	1.11⅜	1.09¾	1.10⅝	1.11⅜
Winnipeg	.74⅛	.73⅜	.73⅝	.73⅞
May Wheat:				
Chicago	1.21⅛	1.19	1.19½	1.20⅜
Minneapolis	1.16½	1.14⅛	1.14⅜	1.15¾
Kansas City	1.14⅝	1.12½	1.13	1.14
Winnipeg	.78	.77¼	.77⅝	.77⅞
July Wheat:				
Chicago	1.21⅛	1.19¼	1.19⅝	1.20⅞
Minneapolis	1.17⅜	1.16	1.16½	1.17⅛
Kansas City	1.13⅝	1.12⅜	1.13¼	1.14⅛
Dec. Corn:				
Chicago	.74⅞	.73⅜	.73⅝	.74⅞
Kansas City	.68¾	.67¾	.68⅛	.69
May Corn:				
Chicago	.80⅝	.79⅛	.79⅜	.80⅝
Kansas City	...	...	.73	.73⅝
Dec. Oats:				
Chicago	.48	.46⅝	.46⅝	.47¼
Minneapolis	.44⅛	.42⅜	.43	.43⅛
Winnipeg	.44⅞	.44¼	.44¼	.44⅝
Rye, Chicago:				
Dec.	.65¼	.63¼	.63½	.64⅜
May	.71⅞	.69½	.69¾	.71¼
July	.73⅜	.71½	.71½	.72½

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	9.30	9.35	9.27	9.27	9.25
Dec.	9.50	9.57	9.40	9.42	9.40
Jan.	9.75	9.77	9.62	9.65	9.62
Mar.	11.02	11.07	10.92	10.92	10.92
May	11.25	11.27	11.12	11.12	11.15

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. Old	1.66	1.65	1.61	1.62¼	1.62¾
New	1.60¼	1.64¼	1.60½	1.61⅜	1.62¼
Dec.	1.63½	1.65⅛	1.60¾	1.61¾	1.64⅜
May	1.67¾	1.69¾	1.64¾	1.65¾	1.68¼

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	95.0	95.0	94.8	94.8	94.8
March	93.2	93.2	93.0	93.0	93.-
May				92.0b	92.2
Tops					
December	126.8	127.0	126.6	127.0	127.0
March	124.7	125.3	124.7	125.3	125.3
May	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.2

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	16.34	16.47	16.25	16.27	16.29
March	16.61	16.72	16.52	16.55	16.56
May	16.77	16.88	16.67	16.68	16.72
July	16.81	16.92	16.71	16.73	16.79
October	16.89	16.99	16.87	16.87	16.94

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.65
March	14.63	14.70	14.63	14.70	14.55
June					14.58b 14.55

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	7.75	7.86	7.75	7.83	7.72
March	7.95	8.03	7.95	8.00	7.89

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Mar No3	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.80
Wld.May No4	2.54	2.55	2.50½	2.51	2.48

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	12.59	12.60	12.49	12.58	12.40
March	12.60	12.68	12.57	12.63	12.51

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.01	6.03	6.01	6.01	5.96

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	33.25	33.90	33.25	33.90	33.40
*December	33.50	34.10	33.50	34.05	33.60
*January	33.85	34.30	33.85	34.25	33.80

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	29.25	29.55	29.25	29.40	29.30
†November	29.25	29.55	29.25	29.45	29.30
†December	29.30	29.50	29.20	29.40	29.30
*January	28.60b	29.00a			28.60

*Ba †Ros.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.15	2.20	2.15	2.19	2.14
January	2.90	2.94	2.88	2.88	2.88

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for lard, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 4s 54-44	109.29	109.29	109.29
2 4¼s 52-47	117.23	117.23	117.23
1 2s 50-48 Mch	103.9	103.9	103.9
21 2½s 52-50	107.30	107.30	107.30
14 2½s 72-67	102.29	102.26	102.29

Home Owners Loan

4 3s 52-44	105.15	105.15	105.15

New York City Bonds

60 3s 80	110	109⅞	109⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	62½	62⅛	62⅛
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Alb & Sus 3½s 46 reg	80	80	80
18 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	91¼	91	91¼
20 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	78½	78½	78½
9 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	63¼	63¼	63¼
2 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	60	60	60
1 Allegh Val 4s 42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Am & For P5s 2030	66¾	66⅜	66¾
6 Am I GChem 3½s 49	103	102⅝	103
1 Am Int 5½s 49	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
12 Am T & T 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
13 Am T & T 3¼s 61	109⅜	109	109⅜
74 Am T & T 3s 56	112	111⅞	111⅞
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Arm Del 4s 57	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 AT&SF 4s 95	109	108⅞	109
6 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90¼	90	90¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	103¼	103¼	103¼
17 AT&SF 4½s 48	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101	101	101
26 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79¼	78½	79¼
8 A C Line 4½s 64	63¼	63	63
29 A C Line 5s 45	96⅜	96⅛	96¼
76 B&O 5th mtg 4s st	61¼	61	61
2 B&O 95 st A	32½	32¼	32½
7 B&O 95 st C	37	36⅜	36⅝
12 B&O 2000 st D	32⅝	42½	32⅜
1 B&O 96 st F	32½	32½	32½
58 B&O cv 60 st	33	32¼	32¼
15 B&O 4s 48	59½	58½	58¾
21 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	50	49¼	50
2 B&O SW 50 st	42½	42	42½
1 B&OTC 4s 59	46½	46⅛	46½
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	47½	47½	47½
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	47½	47¼	47½
1 BellTPa 5s 48B	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6 Beth Stl 3s 60	103⅞	103½	103⅞
1 Bost&Me 5s 67	74	74	74
2 Bost&Me 4½s 70	36⅜	36¼	36⅜
1 Bost&Me 4s 60	39¾	39¼	39¼
1 Bost&NY AirL 4s 55	21	21	21
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110½	110½	110½
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	109⅜	109	109⅜
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	92	92	92
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 Buf R&P 57 st	37¼	37	37¼
1 Bush Term 5s 55	55½	55½	55½
4 Bush Term Bldg 5s 60	77¼	77¼	77¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	105½	105½	105½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	106	106	106
2 Can Pac 4s perp	66¾	66¾	66¾
5 Can of Ga cn 5s '45	113¼	113¼	113¼
13 Cen Pac 5s '60	51¼	51	51¼
5 Cen Pac 1st ref 4s '49	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
12 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17¾	17¾	17¾
10 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1 Chamnon P&F 4½s'50	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 C&O 4½s '92	132½	132½	132½
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	105½	105½	105½
1 C&O cv 4½s '96 E	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15¼	15¼	15¼
15 CB&Q 4½s '71 A	76¼	75¾	76¼
12 CB&Q gen 4s '58	82	81	81
1 CB&Q 4s III '49	93	93	93
3 Chi & E Ill inc '97	29½	29¼	29½
4 Chi Gt W inc 4½s 2038	38¾	38⅜	38¾
6 Chi Gt West 4s '88	67¼	67	67
8 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10¼	10¼	10¼
29 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2	2
3 CM & SP 4½s '89 F	40¼	40¼	40¼
11 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	40¼	40¼	40¼
4 CM & SP gen 4s 89	38¼	38¼	38¼
3 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	17	17	17
3 Chi & NW gn 3½ '87	27	27	27
10 Chi NW cv aj 5s 60	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Chi & NW 4s 87	24	24	24
1 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 CRI & P cv 5½s 60	11¾	11¾	11¾
6 CRI & P 4s 88	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 CRI & P rfg 5s 34	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	109	109
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	104½	104½	104½
4 Ch & Ind 6s 52	99½	99½	99½
17 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96¾	96½	96¾
2 CCC&StL 4½s 77	50	50	50
4 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	44½	44½	44½
1 CCC&StL 5s 63 StL	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Clev Un Term 5s 78	71¾	71¾	71¾
3 Cln UnTerm 4½s 77C	65¾	65½	65¾
15 Col & So 4s 90	19¼	19¼	19¼
8 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104	103⅜	103⅜
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103½	103½
7 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s '78	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¾	104½	104⅝
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	109	108¾	108⅞
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	27¾	27¼	27¾
24 CubaNoRy5½s'42crt	25¼	24½	25¼
2 Cuba RR 6s '46	23½	23½	23½
3 Curtis Pub 3s '55	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
30 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55	54½	54⅞
1 D & R G 4½s '36	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
5 D & R G 4s '36	14	13¾	13¾
1 D & R G West 5s '78	13½	13¼	13½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Elgin Joliet&E3¼s70	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 El Pso&SW 5s 65	60	60	60
30 Erie rfg 5s 67	31	30¾	30¾
31 Erie rfg 5s 75	31	31	31
33 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	52	51¾	52
29 Erie 1st 4s 96	97½	97¼	97½
1 Erie gen lien 4s 96	61	61	61
1 Erie gen lien 4s 96 reg	60½	60½	60½
11 Erie cv 4s 53 A	57½	57	57
10 Erie 4s 95 wi	87½	87⅛	87½
10 Erie rfg 5s 53 B	57½	57½	57½
31 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99⅛	99	99⅛
12 Fla E Cst 5s 74	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Florida J&G 2-4s 82 ct	2	2	2
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	93¾	93½	93½
7 Gt Nor Ry 5s 52	102⅜	102	102
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	96½	96½	96½
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87¼	87¼	87¼
16 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98	97¾	98
10 Gt Nor 3½s 67	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	80	80	80
1 Gulf M&Ok 4s 75	67¾	67¾	67¾
3 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47¼	47¼	47¼
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104	104	104
2 Hocky V 4½s 99	131	131	131
1 Housatonic 5s 37	65½	66½	66½
4 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39	38½	38½
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42¼	42¼	42¼
10 Hud&Man inc 5s257	10	9⅝	10
7 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104½	104¾	104½
12 Ill Cen 4s 52	42¼	42	42¼
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	41¼	41¼	41¼
14 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41⅞	41¼	41⅞
9 Ill Cen 5s 55	50½	50½	50½
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	39	39	39
22 ICGSta&NO 5s 63	44¾	44¼	44¾
4 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	40¾	40	40¾
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
34 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15¼	15	15
27 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	32¾	32¼	32¼
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	100	100	100
4 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Int T&T 4½s 52	45½	45½	45½
4 Int T&T 5s 55	48¾	48¼	48¾
1 Jones&Laugh St 3¼s61	99	99	99
2 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 KC South 5s 50	69	68¼	68¼
1 KC Term 4s 60	70½	70½	70½
5 Koppers Co 3½s 61	107	107	107
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	74¾	74	74¾
4 Lac Gas 5s 42 B	32¾	32½	32¾
12 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84	84	84
47 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	83¾	83½	83¾
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	97½	97½	97½
9 L&NSM 3½s 97 reg	85	85	85
12 Leh &NY 4s 45	63½	63	63½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	60	60	60
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	47	47	47
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34	34	34
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31½	31	31½
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¾	29¼	29¾
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	52	52	52
2 Liggett&M 7s 44	117½	117½	117½
1 Long Dock 3¾s 50	101½	101½	101½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96	96	96
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96	96	96
5 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82	81¾	82
4 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102	102	102
7 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93	94⅞	93
1 Louis & S 3½s 2003	85½	85½	85½
4 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
8 Maine Cen 4s 45	81¾	81½	81¾
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	61¾	61¾	61¾
9 Mich Cen Gen 4s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
3 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 M-K-Tex 5s 67	9½	9½	9½
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	22	21¾	22
42 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	33½	33¼	33⅜
45 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
34 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27¾	27½	27¾
11 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28¼	28⅛	28¼
18 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28⅜	28½	28½
32 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27⅝	27½	27⅝
11 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4	3⅞	3⅞
4 Monogahela Ry3¼s'66	103½	103½	103½
1 MonWPa&Sv4½s '60	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	111	111	111
5 Mor & Essex 5s '55	41¾	41¾	41¾
6 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36¾	36½	36¾
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39¼	39½	39¾
13 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	106¼	106⅛	106¼
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	106¼	106⅛	106¼
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123	123	123
1 NJ Junct 4s '86	73	73	73
1 N Pow & L 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
1 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	73	73	73
1 NYE&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	111	111	111
29 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝
58 NYC 4s 2013 A	50½	50	50⅜
29 NYC cn 4s '98	55¼	55¼	55¼
24 NYC 3½s '46	96	95¾	96
35 NYC cv 3½s '52	55¾	55	55½
10 NYC & HR 4s '42	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	81¼	80½	81¼
2 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	61	61	61
10 NY Chi & St L 6s '50	94½	94¼	94½
16 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	73¾	73¾	73¾
38 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	62½	61¾	62⅛
55 NY Chi&StL 4s '46	101	100¾	100¾
36 NY Chi&StL 3½s '37	98¼	98	98¼
2 NY Connect 3½s '65	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
6 NY Dock Co 4s '51	62½	62½	62½
1 NY Edis 3½s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 NY Edis 3½s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
46 NYNH&H cv 5s '48	31¼	30⅝	30⅝
2 NY NH & H 4½s '67	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
10 NY NH & H 3½s '47	26⅝	26¾	26¾
16 NY NH & H 3½s '54	27	26⅞	27
9 NY NH & H cv 3½s '56	26½	26½	26½
7 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6	6	6
6 NY Trap R 6s '48 st	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4	4	4
3 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	27½	27	27½
2 Norf Sou 5 '61 A	27½	27½	27½
22 Nor Pac 4s 2047	62	61½	61¾
16 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	52¾	52¼	52¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	52½	52½	52½
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	71½	71½	71½
33 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42½	42¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108¼	108¼	108¼
8 Ogden&LCha 4s '48	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Ohio

Commerce and Finance

Opposition Grows to Common Stocks in Insurance Portfolios

Business and Industry

Views Divided On Insurance Stock Buying

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Louis H. Pink, New York State Superintendent of Insurance, yesterday opposed amendment of state laws to permit life insurance companies to invest in common stocks.

Mr. Pink, speaking at a hearing of the State Joint Legislative Committee studying revision of the insurance law, said such a change would enable insurance companies to obtain "far greater control" of the nation's industries than at present.

"If the barriers are let down," Mr. Pink said, and insurance firms permitted to invest 5 or 10 per cent of their assets in common stocks, "in a few years they would be back wanting 15, 20 or 25 per cent."

Sumner T. Pike, Securities and Exchange Commissioner, speaking "as an individual," contended common stocks would provide a much-needed outlet for life insurance company investments.

Mr. Pike pointed out that interest rates on high grade bonds had declined, and added: "unless the laws restricting life insurance companies are liberalized, serious consequences adverse to the interests of the life insurance companies, their policy-holders and the general public will ensue.

Pike Favors Common Stock

"I believe that limited investments in high grade common stocks will foster greater safety of life insurance company investments," Mr. Pike said.

He suggested that rigid control by the State Department of Insurance could prevent an insurance company from obtaining undue domination of any industry.

Another witness, Lewis W. Douglas, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, recommended a thorough study of the problem of permitting common stock investments by life insurance firms.

Earlier, John W. Stedman, Vice-President of Prudential Insurance Co. of America, questioned the advisability of life companies buying common shares.

In a statement released by the committee, Mr. Stedman said policy holders' confidence could be maintained "only if such investments were limited to an extremely small percentage of total admitted assets."

Mr. Stedman criticized common stock investments on two grounds: that in reorganizations life insurance firms might have to exercise responsibility for business in which they had invested and might be suspected of seeking to extend their economic power, and that insurance officials might lack the judgement and courage to buy when stocks are cheap—that is, when earnings though improving are down and the outlook for recovery is cloudy.

Mr. Stedman and Mr. Douglas both said investment outlets for insurance funds were fewer, the former commenting that common stock investment could provide "wider diversification."

Sees New Outlets Needed

Mr. Douglas said the 49 largest life insurance companies had, in the 10 years from 1930 to 1940, increased their holdings of Government bonds to 28.1 per cent of their total assets from 7.7 per cent.

"This absorption of the capital markets and of life insurance investments by government securities," said Mr. Douglas, "has occurred during the same period when interest rates have been falling precipitously, due to the flight of capital to the United States, the easy money policy of the Government, and the growing competition of commercial banks for investments of the type life insurance companies buy.

"This decline in interest rates, of itself, would have been sufficient substantially to have reduced life insurance company investment income and thus to have raised the cost of insurance to policyholders.

"But this trend has been greatly accented by the necessity to put the preponderant part of new funds into Government securities of all kinds, which provide the lowest return of any type of investments.

"On all these grounds, the opening up of new investment outlets for life insurance companies, and a greater diversification of their assets, appear to be imperative, provided always there is no departure from safe investment."

Appearing before the committee late in the session, Frederick H. Ecker, chairman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the largest company of its kind in the country, said it would be a "sin" to allow insurance funds to be invested in common stocks.

Canada Asks Flax Concessions

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The Canadian Government has asked the United States Government to extend to the dominion any tariff concessions on flax extended to Argentina under the trade agreement recently signed between the United States and Argentina, it was learned at the Department of Trade and Commerce.

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Oil Industry Heartened By Davies Report

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 22 (AP)—Ralph K. Davies had some encouraging words for the oil industry last night about three of its biggest worries—prices, priorities and federal control.

Addressing the International Petroleum Association's annual convention, the deputy petroleum co-ordinator had this to say about the recent clamor for oil price increases:

Prices Under OPA

"Prices fall within the jurisdiction of the Office of Price Administration, but the petroleum co-ordinator is charged with the duty of making such recommendations to that office as he deems necessary.

"Such recommendations must of course be based upon facts and, armed with facts, the co-ordinator is not adverse to making recommendations as to price—even increases in price."

About priorities:

"The Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator will do its utmost to obtain for the industry its full share of the materials available."

About federal control:

No control over the industry is exercised by the co-ordinator and it never will be "if we co-operate promptly and effectively and do the job that must be done."

Mr. Davies said the idea of altering "our whole peaceful industrial system when there is no shooting is something new to us.

"The transfer of tankers to the British service brought the war's first impact upon our domestic petroleum operations.

Huge Expansion Seen

"The oil industry must now realize that it is no longer able to work normally. New and enormous demands are made upon it for the products necessary to run the machinery of defense industry. Unforeseeable expansion in military equipment creates a requirement for its products suddenly far beyond anything contemplated.

"I wonder where some of those who express doubt as to the necessity for the co-ordinating agency would find themselves in the absence of it?

"Before the emergency is over, I prophesy that these same people will be only too glad that there is a co-ordinator to preserve the competitive structure of the industry upon a just and equitable basis, with protection against monopoly and unfair advantage."

Nondefense Industry Gets Big OPM Order

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management announced that the War Department had awarded a $12,000,000 contract to the Household Washing Machine and Ironer industry for anti-aircraft gun mounts.

OPM said the contract was negotiated shortly after it had certified to the War Department that 34 companies in the industry faced severe unemployment because of curtailment on non-defense production.

The Army's contract distribution division said that prime contracts were given to the Nineteen Hundred Corporation, St. Joseph, Mich; the Apex Electrical Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio and the Easy Washing Machine Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y. These firms are to subcontract with 31 other companies in the industry.

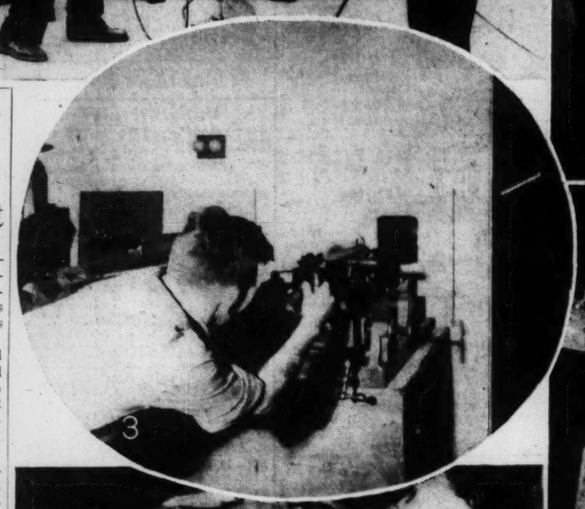
The case involved the first Industry-wide certification under procurement policies worked out to increase defense production and prevent unemployment wherever practicable by spreading defense orders into non-defense plants.

Canadian Wholesale Price Index Records Increase

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported its general wholesale commodity prices index advanced to 93.7 in the week ended Oct. 10 from 93.3 the previous week and 83.1 in the corresponding week last year.

Increased prices were noted for wheat, raw rubber, green coffee beans, cured meats, eggs and cotton thread, while lower quotations prevailed for oats, potatoes, steers, butter and cotton fabrics.

Greater Protection for Pilots in America's Flying Fortresses



Wide World

(1) Flying fortress assemblies being completed in the new plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Co. (2) Cockpit armor is being manufactured at the plant of the Breeze Corp. A. L. Johnston, Jr., Vice-President of the company, is shown seated in a bomber pilot's armored housing. (3) Scene in the ballistics range at the Breeze Corp. plant where the armor plate for aircraft is tested. (4) Second Lieut. Ralph P. Benn, of the Army's ordnance department, examining a back shield for pursuit pilots after it has been subjected to test from machine-gun fire. (5) Mass production of Vought-Sikorsky wing tips at the Briggs manufacturing automobile plant.

N. E. T. & T. to Offer Stockholders Issue Of Over $22,000,000

BOSTON (AP)—To finance on a permanent basis the largest telephone construction program in recent years, directors of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company voted to authorize the raising of more than $22,000,000 through an offer of stock to present stockholders.

Under a registration statement and prospectus soon to be filed with the SEC, and on completion of other legal requirements, the company said it planned to offer the new stock at par to stockholders of record of a date later to be determined by the board.

In announcing the new financing, President John J. Robinson said the company's gross expenditures for new construction in the past 18 months has totalled more than $26,000,000 of which a considerable part was occasioned by the facilities required by Army cantonments, Navy and shipbuilding yards, airports and rapidly expanding defense industries.

As a single illustration, Mr. Robinson cited a $1,500,000 project now under way of plowing in underground cable between Boston and Portland, Maine.

Eureka Reports Loss Due In Part to Defense Job

NEW YORK (AP)—H. W. Burritt, President of Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co., said the company's loss of $475,113 in the fiscal year ended July 31 included two non-recurring expenses, one of them a national defense sub-contract.

Mr. Burritt said one minor defense contract gave such difficulties that it was cancelled at the company's request.

"While the experience was costly, the company did gain some through training and experience," Mr. Burritt said. "Currently the company is in operation on five defense products."

The second special circumstance which resulted in a large loss involved a contract for manufacture of a great number of vacuum cleaners of a type new to Eureka, Mr. Burritt said.

Bethlehem Steel, DPC Announce Plan For Huge Expansion

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced that Defense Plant Corporation, RFC subsidiary, has reached an agreement with Bethlehem Steel Corporation for the construction of plants and the acquisition of facilities for the production of pig iron, coke, open hearth steel ingots, and plates, at a cost of approximately $55,777,000.

Pig iron plants will be located at Bethlehem and Steelton, Pa.; Sparrows Point, Md., and Lackawanna, N. Y. A plate mill will also be provided at Sparrows Point.

Mr. Jones said the plants will have an annual capacity of approximately 1,332,000 tons of pig iron, 1,194,000 tons of coke and 180,000 tons of steel ingots. The capacity of the plate mill will be approximately 720,000 tons annually.

The plants and facilities will be owned by Defense Plant Corporation, and operated under a lease arrangement by Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Roads Report Gains In Week's Loadings

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled by railroads reporting for the week ended Oct. 18 included:

	Oct 18	Prev wk	Yr ago
Baltimore & Ohio	66,104	65,277	52,787
Erie	33,323	32,149	28,109
Burlington	33,163	30,811	29,524
Rock Island	30,068	29,040	27,813
Lehigh Valley	20,344	19,712	16,435
Frisco	17,788	17,604	15,348
Great Northern	31,344	30,084	29,582
Northern Pacific	19,626	18,817	16,866
Illinois Central	42,788	42,332	37,619
Wabash	16,828	16,788	15,739
Missouri Pacific	31,178	31,832	28,105
New Haven	28,636	28,821	28,283
Norfolk & Wstn	31,500	31,077	25,426
North Western	36,881	37,484	34,650
L. & N.	36,837	36,201	28,792
N. Y. Central	106,632	104,657	86,773
Southern Rwy.	47,617	47,586	41,077
Santa Fe	34,598	33,382	30,741
Southern Air Line	18,617	17,880	15,224
Chgo. & E. Illinois	6,157	5,936	5,321
St. Paul	35,004	34,429	31,486
Chesapeake & Ohio	44,728	44,901	34,078
Nickel Plate	21,827	20,978	17,617
Pere Marquette	13,637	12,667	12,321

Cement Output Up 23 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported September Portland cement production at 16,115,000 barrels, an increase of 23 per cent over the same month of 1940.

Treasury Notes Will Be Exchanged For RFC, CCC Notes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced it would offer Treasury notes in exchange for maturing securities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Commodity Credit Corporation Thursday.

This would be in line with a new policy, proposed last week by Secretary Henry Morgenthau, of eventually converting all obligations of federal corporations into direct Treasury debt.

Under this policy the Treasury would be the only Federal agency borrowing from the public. Other agencies needing money would borrow it from the Treasury and as existing securities of the agency become due for payment they would be refunded with Treasury securities and added onto the public debt. There are nearly $7,000,000,000 of such agency securities now outstanding.

Thursday's offering will be approximately $500,000,000 of long-term Treasury notes, and actually will be in the amount for which holders of the old RFC and Commodity Credit note holders subscribe. The maturing RFC notes total $300,000,000 and the Commodity Credit notes total $204,000,000.

Building, Loan Operations Analyzed in New Booklet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A new and revised edition of "Profits and Prophecy," a booklet dealing with the role of the building and loan associations in financing homes and for savings, has just been published by the Mutual Building and Loan Association of Pasadena, Calif.

The 16-page illustrated booklet analyzes the operation of building and loan associations and structural differences from other types of investment. One chapter deals with "Four Tests for Every Investment"; another section explains the part played by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Washington, D. C., in insuring savings accounts.

Centralization Trend Is Seen In Tax Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — During the year 1940 total tax collections for all governments in the United States topped $12,000,000,000, according to Tax Yields: 1940, a study published by the Tax Institute of the University of Pennsylvania.

Of this total, continues the report, 38 per cent went into the coffers of the Federal Government, 25 per cent to the 48 states and three territories, and 37 per cent to local government such as cities, counties, and school districts.

In 1911, the total tax collections of these governments aggregated only $2,600,000,000 or one-sixth of last year's bill. While noting carefully the increase of six-fold over the 30-year period, the Tax Institute attaches greater significance to the changing shares of these governments of the total during the period. A table of five-year periods follows:

Year	Total Tax Collections	Federal Share	States' Share	Local Share
1911	$2,696,906,000	24%	11%	65%
1915	2,937,463,000	21	13	66
1920	8,786,573,000	65	7	28
1925	7,983,442,000	39	14	47
1930	10,292,238,000	36	17	47
1935	10,648,041,000	35	20	45
1940	12,872,690,000	38	25	37

The gradual shift over the 30-year period is pointed out by Dr. Mabel L. Walker, Director of the Tax Institute. In 1911, only 24 per cent of the total tax collections went to the Federal Government. By 1940, this share had increased to 38 per cent. State tax collections in 1911 comprised 11 per cent of the total and, in 1940, 25 per cent. Local governments, however, have received a progressively smaller share; ranging from 65 per cent in 1911 to only 37 per cent in 1940.

The general trend shows that the federal and state governments have taken gradually increasing parts of the total and that local governments have received less and less. There have also been greatly increased total amounts received by each of these groups.

The trend is accounted for, according to the study, largely by a gradual shift in governmental functions and the addition of other functions. For example, road building, once done largely by local governments, is today carried on by the federal and state governments. State-collected and locally shared taxes for schools, relief, and other programs account for some shift of revenues from local governments to the states.

"Increasing centralization can be seen in the 30-year trend," Dr. Walker writes. "As judged by tax collections, the process of centralization would appear to have been proceeding apace during the three decades."

C. & O. Announces Nickel Plate Deal

CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway announced it had agreed to purchase from the Nickel Plate Road certificates of deposit for 115,193 shares of Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company 4 per cent prior lien stock at a price of $96 per share.

The sale, approved by Nickel Plate but subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission, would include 20,000 shares of the prior lien stock on which invited bids by others were rejected by Nickel Plate.

Under a plan announced Oct. 2 the C. & O., which controls Nickel Plate, proposed to acquire certificates of deposit for 95,193 shares of the prior lien stock of Wheeling & Lake Erie, a Nickel Plate affiliate. The 20,000 other shares originally were to be sold to others.

Nickel Plate plans to use proceeds, plus additional money to be borrowed, for retirement of its $16,000,000 of 4 per cent collateral trust notes due Oct. 1, 1946.

Drought Cuts Electric Energy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Geological Survey reported currently that the defense program had lost approximately 3,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy due to the near-record drought in the eastern half of the United States in the "water year" ended Sept. 30. The loss amounted to 20 per cent of the hydro-electric power generated in this area during the previous year.

Air Industry's Qualitative Gains Parallel Quantitative

Second of two articles on quantitative and qualitative advances now being recorded in the aircraft industry.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Qualitative advances in aircraft construction now being made, though not easily reduced to figures, are quite as important and quite as impressive as the remarkable quantitative advances being recorded month after month in the figures on output of military aircraft.

One of the most important of these qualitative advances is in airplane engine design. In this field the race between the radial air-cooled engine, specially favored in this country by the Navy, and the in-line liquid-cooled engine, specifically favored by the United States Army and by British plane-builders, and largely used in pursuit ships as opposed to bombers, is responsible for much of the progress.

Air or Water-Cooled, Which?

Among the basic advantages of the air-cooled engine appear to be its greater durability for sustained long-distance flights, and its easier overhaul requirements; in addition it is less vulnerable to bullets. On the other hand, it offers a far wider wind-resistance, which eats up a good deal of its power. Thus for example a prominent Army official recently, after stating "Let me mention the ships which we are especially proud of," mentioned the Bell P-39 (Airacobra, illustrated on the front page of the Monitor on Saturday), and the Curtiss P-40 (Tomahawk) which are powered with in-line liquid-cooled engines, but failed to mention the P-43 or P-48, which are powerful pursuits with radial air-cooled engines.

On the other hand, all the leading American bombers, including the two four-engine jobs, Boeing's B-17 and North American's B-24, as well as the two-engine medium bombers, rely on radials. And the in-line engine is longer and makes the plane necessarily longer, and involves the difficult problem of keeping a long crankshaft true and the similarly difficult problem of getting the same amount of gas to all the cylinders.

With in-line engines already reduced to less than a pound per horsepower, steady efforts are being made not only to cut this further, but to build "pancake engines" with even smaller diameter so that fuselage can be correspondingly narrowed. Incidentally, horsepower is said to be generally calculated by the British on the basis of 84-octane rating gasoline but in the United States on the basis of 100-octane.

Great advantages are expected by cutting the diameter of the engines in one important pursuit ship from 38 inches to 35, which is the minimum necessary, since the fuselage cannot be made smaller on account of the width of the pilot's body.

Steady efforts are being made toward increased armament. The 50-caliber machine gun shoots about seven times the rate of metal of the 30-caliber or .303 but on the other hand requires that the plane carry a heavier load of ammunition. Cannon are being inserted in the nose and now even in the wings of some planes, giving more effective power, but here the difficulty is that the armament may exceed the pilot's ability to get on his target, which never happens for more than a few seconds at a time.

Dive-bombers like the Junkers-77 are not being built because they were effective only in the absence of enemy fighters. But combination fighters and dive-bombers are being built which must pull out of a dive, due to their higher speed, at much higher levels, but are then able to meet enemy fighters.

Assembly-line production is being rapidly developed by leading American plane builders. In addition, blueprints are being pooled; Douglas and Vega, for instance, will produce Boeing B-17F's, and Northrup as well as Vultee will produce the Vultee Vanguard, while the leading automobilemakers will produce Consolidated B-24's, Martin B-26's, and others.

Flying Being Revolutionized

Illustrative of the methods developed to protect pilots in the newest planes are the growing assembly lines in plants hitherto devoted chiefly to producing parts for automobiles. An outstanding example of this type of co-ordination is the work at the Briggs Manufacturing Co. where protective armor is subjected to the severest tests so that American pursuit pilots may have the greatest safety consistent with tremendous speed and maneuverability.

Whatever the outcome, it is certain that in the postwar period present advances will revolutionize the business of flying. Against a total equipment in use by the commercial air lines today of less than 500 transports, manufacturers are moving toward an output of 50,000 planes, big and little, a year. More important than the number of military planes which after the war will be available for conversion to peacetime transport is the amount of advance being made in construction and flying technique, including longer-range ships, more pilots, vastly multiplied flying fields, lowered construction and operating costs, etc.

For instance, airplane men say that there will be at least three types of passenger air transport available: First, big nonstop, transcontinental and transoceanic luxury liners; second, intermediate coach liners stopping every 500 or 1,000 miles; and lastly, small interurban or "feeder" lines.

On the cargo side there will be fleets of "sky trucks" or "flying freight cars" to carry mail and express, along these same lines, and perhaps even "flying freight trains" consisting of large heavily powered planes towing gliders. In addition there will be swarms of federally regulated, privately owned civilian or "flivver planes." Even in 1941, despite priorities, the production of these small planes is proceeding apace; output in the first half of this year was 3,775 against 2,289 in the same period of 1940.

Hook Says Ceiling To Be Raised On Michigan Copper

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Frank Hook (D) of Michigan said that in order to increase the production of copper, the Office of Price Administration had agreed to raise the ceilings on prices for the metal produced at three high-cost Michigan mines.

Mr. Hook said the ceilings for copper produced by the Quincy mine was fixed at 16 cents a pound and for that from the Isle Royale and Copper Range mines at 15 cents. The ceiling for other domestic copper is 12 cents, with certain differentials.

The procurement division of the Treasury, Mr. Hook said, has agreed to take the entire output of the three mines for the next six months and he said that contracts to put the agreement into effect have been sent to the companies for approval.

The actual price to be paid for the copper, Mr. Hook said, will be based on either the production cost for past production now on hand, or the cost of future production, whichever is lower.

Mr. Hook said he also understood that the mine operators and union officials had reached an agreement on wages which would mean an increase of about $1 a day for the miners.

Power Production 15 P. C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electric power declined 1.3 per cent for the week ended Oct. 18 to 3,273,184,000 kilowatt hours from the peak of 3,314,952,000 in the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute announced.

In the comparable period a year ago production was 2,837,730,000, or 15.3 per cent less than this year's output.

Percentage output gains over last year by major geographic divisions follow: New England, 14.0; Mid-Atlantic, 12.6; Central Industrial, 17.8; West Central, 17.5; Southern States, 17.0; Rocky Mountain, 18.4 and Pacific Coast, 9.3.

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(Continued)

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ORANGE

(Continued)

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A	C	T	O	R	■	P	A	U	L	■	M	O
P	O	E	T	■	M	O	H	R	■	D	A	N
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S	C	A	L	A	■	T	O	M	E	■	■	I
■	A	N	D	■	C	A	S	E	■	S	E	A
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■	■	C	O	M	E	D	Y	■	M	E	S	H

835

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The Cream Actually Whips
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WESTFIELD

(Continued)

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Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

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PITCHER or STUFFING SPOON
Hand-wrought sterling silver $9.50. The Bride may have $1,000.00 worth of flatware silver, but never a spoon like this.
Distinctive Wedding Gifts
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Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 601, Franklin Trust Building
15th and Chestnut Streets Spruce 6344

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5 reasons why it pays to buy at
POMEROY'S
• Good quality • Better values
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"More People in Berks County EAT Maier's BREAD Than Any Other Kind"
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A GIFT SHOP YOU'LL LIKE
You'll like our smart linens, china, glass and home accessories—and the moderate prices!
PERFUMES BAGS
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ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

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HENRY KUCK
ART STORE
Window Shades, Venetian Blinds
226 ADAMS AVENUE

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A Distinctive Collection of Dresses for All Occasions
Also McMULLEN CLASSICS
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A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
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LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
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SEWICKLEY

SELECT Food Market
16th Anniversary Sale
Special Prices Prevailing During This Sale

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Complete Fuel Service
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE

(Continued)

Personal Engraved CHRISTMAS CARDS
Order Now
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY

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Largest Exclusive FURNITURE STORE in DELAWARE COUNTY with Furniture of DISTINCTION
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Manufacturer of Fine FURNITURE
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WINDOW SHADES made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES made to order, or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
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Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
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Label Means Quality—Confidence in FURS
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NOVELTIES
Decorated Mints — Nutty Candies
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23 S. 60th St., Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 2781

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Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
SHEPPARDS
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Children's Costumes
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JONAS TOY SHOP
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Make Lovely Gifts
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Everything to MAKE YOUR PARTY A SUCCESS
Favors, Candies, Candles, Paper Napkins, Cups, Tablecloths, Etc.
Masks, Hats, Costumes, Noisemakers
D. R. PRUITT 5 & 10c STORES
We Deliver
722 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
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Mme. Fenwick's Beauty Salon
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It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
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Now is the time to select your winter bedding at
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
PENN AVENUE and WOOD STREET
St. Mary's 100% Virgin Wool Blankets, and others of quality
Use Our Convenient Lay-away Plan

THE CHARME SHOP
"Where Fashions Dwell"
Dresses—Millinery—Accessories
723 PENN AVENUE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Abeyance — *A-ba'-ans* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, third clipped-short as in *account*).

That stands in abeyance which is temporarily inactive. The word, common as a legal term, comes through French, from what source farther back is not convincingly pointed out by etymologists.

Blasphemies (Luke 5:21)—*Blas'-fe-miz* (*a* short, *e* quick-long as in debate, *i* short).

Meaning "irreverent talk"; at its worst, "speaking evil of God." The word comes directly from classic Greek, in which it signifies any profane speech. It evidently carries a stronger force, with Judaic connotations, wherever it occurs in the New Testament. The rendering is "blasphemy" right through the old translations from Wycliffe on. Torrey holds to it, and so gives it currency from remote Mediterranean times right down to the present.

Indulgence — *In-dul'-jens* (*i* and *u* short, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

The Latin verb *indulgere* means "to be kind," and so "to allow." The noun *indulgentia*, out of which comes the English "indulgence," signifies "a yielding." Except for modern connotations, the original Latin force holds.

Jeopardize — *Jep'-er-diz* (first *e* short, second as in *maker*, *i* long). This word contains a vowel, *o*, which is ignored in pronunciation. In this regard it resembles "leopard," though the odd spelling is diversely accounted for in the two words.

"Jeopardize," a compound formation from French, has the force of a phrase, such as "put at hazard."

Loathsome (Prov. 13:5)—*Loth'-sum* (*o* long, *th* voiced as in *then*, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

The translators chose a strong word of Anglo-Saxon source to represent the Hebrew word, which implies everything abhorrent. The adjective ending *-some* is equivalent in meaning to "same" or "like."

Longevity — *Lon-jev'-i-ti* (*o*, *e*, and the last *i* short, first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*).

A Latin derivative (from *longae-vitas*) that continues the original meaning of "length of life." In pronunciation, the *n* and the *g*, instead of being made into a single sound, as in the simple word "long," are separated, the *n* having its own regular value and the *g* before *e* having the soft quality of *j*.

Manacled — *Man'-a-k'ld* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*).

Late Latin has the noun *manicula*, "shackle for the hand." The English verb carries the original meaning in a figurative way.

Palsy (Luke 5:18)—*Pol'-zi* (*o* as in *orb*, *i* short).

Precipitate (verb) — *Pre-sip'-i-tat* (*e* quick-long as in *debate*, first *i* short, second clipped-short as in *charity*, *a* long). The same pronunciation holds good when the word is used as a noun; but when it is used as an adjective, the *a* in the final syllable becomes quick-long as in *chaotic*.

"Precipitate" carries the figurative force of "clarify," "liberate," the idea being of something in solution acted upon so that it "falls clear." The meaning develops out of the Latin verb *praecipitare*, "to cause to fall."

Propensities—*Pro-pen'-si-tiz* (*o* quick-long as in *obey*, *e* short, first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, second short).

Inclinations. Latin, *propendere*, "to hang" in a forward or downward direction; also, "weigh more."

Slothful (Matt. 25:26) — *Sloth'-fool* (*o* long, *th* unvoiced as in *thin*, *oo* as in *look*). By Webster's second choice, the *o* in the first syllable may be sounded as in *soft*.

An Anglo-Saxon word. The Greek word which it translates signifies "hesitant," or "unready." The English word seems stronger than that, carrying an idea of determined unwillingness to work. Tyndale starts "slothful," and the other old translators follow him. An American Translation, seeking something stronger still, reads "idle slave." Torrey ("The Four Gospels") has "lazy servant."

Strawed (Matt. 25:24)—Preferably pronounced as it looks, the *aw* having the same sound that it has in the noun "straw." By second choice, Webster's permits the sound of *a* as in *arm*.

The meaning is that of the verbs "strew" and "strow." Strange spellings and uncertain pronunciations sometimes come down from Anglo-Saxon.

Tribunals—*Tri-bu'-nalz* (*i* long, *u* long, *a* clipped-short as in *account*). By Webster's second choice, the *i* may be sounded short.

"Courts of justice" are ordinarily meant. The Latin word *tribunal* signifies a "platform" for a magistrate. By familiar figure of speech, the place the officer occupies is made to stand for the office, or institution, itself.

Precedent Breakers

Men who have blazed new paths for civilization have always been precedent breakers. It is ever the man who believes in his own ideas; who can think and act without a crowd to back him; who is bold, original, resourceful; who has the courage to go where others have never been, to do what others have never done—who accomplishes things and leaves his mark on his times.—The Ortiz Way.

A Verse for Today . . .

Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine.—Luke 15:31.

The Famous Kremlin—Citadel of Moscow

THE KREMLIN
Great palace, where Stalin resides.
St. Andrews Hall, former throne room of the czars, now serves Supreme Soviet.
Cathedral of the Annunciation.
Cathedral of the Archangel, where 47 czars lie buried.
Bell Tower of Ivan the Terrible.
The Czar Bell, cast in 1735 and found too big for bell tower.
Cathedral of the Assumption, oldest Kremlin building, built in 1475.
Imperial Treasury Palace, now a museum.
Old Alexander Gardens.
Old Barracks, now a school.
Arsenal used as munitions dump until 1917, now residence for government workers.
Moscow Historical Museum.
Red Square.
Lenin's tomb.
Former Court of Justice, once used as study by Lenin and as former Premier Molotov's residence.
The Soviet of Nationalities formerly the Little Palace.
The Spassk Gate, entrance to Kremlin, before which criminals once were publicly beheaded.
St. Basil's Cathedral, made up of nine separate chapels.
Kremlin Quay.
Moscow River.

An interesting detailed pen drawing of the target of the German drive in Russia—the Kremlin. Besides being the official center of all Russia, the walled Kremlin occupies the center of the five concentric circles, marked by boulevards, which from the air give the Soviet capital the appearance of a huge target face. Its 50-odd buildings crowded into an area of 63 acres make the Kremlin the most concentrated seat of government in any of the major capitals. As the citadel of early Moscow, the Kremlin housed the czars and the patriarchs of the Greek church until Peter the Great moved the seat of government to St. Petersburg, now Leningrad. The Soviets returned the government to Moscow in 1918 and restored the Kremlin to its traditional importance, though the old cathedrals were converted into museums and palaces into offices. Just outside the Kremlin are such famous places as Red Square and the tomb of Lenin.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

It Happened in London

We have received a letter from London that tells an amazing story, writes Nick Kenny in the New York Sunday Mirror. It seems that in a bombing raid, at the beginning of the Summer, one of London's famous parks was struck repeatedly and many century-old trees uprooted by the blasts.

When the all-clear signal was given workmen began clearing away the fallen trees and scattered branches. In one tree they found a bird's nest with two tiny eggs that had miraculously remained unharmed. The parent birds were nowhere to be seen.

The workmen didn't touch the nest or the eggs, but left them lying in the uprooted tree in the event the mother bird should return for her precious heritage. A month later it was decided the tree had to be removed. By that time the eggs had hatched and the baby birds flown. All that remained was the empty nest.

One of the workmen began toying with it, and on the bottom noticed a strip of paper the birds had used to line their home. He tore the nest apart and removed the paper. It was a scriptural card usually given to children for perfect attendance at Sunday School. This one had a pastoral scene on it—of a shepherd minding his flock. The text was simple. It read: "The Lord watches over all His creatures!"

Where Would You Find—

1. University Peak?
2. A bazaar?
3. Patterson Field?
4. The famous lighthouse which had its 255th anniversary in 1941?
5. The country where the Aztecs lived?
6. The college football team known as the "Cornhuskers"?
7. Nictheroy?
8. The military insignia of crossed flags?
9. Gray's Inn?
10. The two recruit depots of the United States Marine Corps?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Quotation

WE ARE taught by great actions that the universe is the property of every individual in it.—Emerson.

In Lighter Vein

And in Uniform?

The accused policeman admitted that he had been insulting, but his defense was that he was off duty and in citizen's clothes.

"That is just the point," declared the police commissioner. "When you are off duty and in citizen's clothes you have no more right insulting people than anybody else."

The Only Difference

Variety, trade paper of the entertainment field, says the 20th Century-Fox Studios, while making the picture, "A Yank in the R. A. F.," evacuated Dunkerque in 27 days with 1,100 extras—and remarks that Britain did the same job in three days with an army.—Business Week.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Much Rock and Earth Were Dug Out for the Panama Canal?

It has been estimated that nearly a million tons of rock and earth for every day in the year were removed in the course of digging the Panama Canal. To accomplish this vast feat, over 100 steam shovels, over 300 locomotives, more than 4,500 cars and trucks and half a thousand mechanical drills were used. In a single explosion some 26 tons of dynamite and blasting powder were used.

Why the Year 1900 Was Not a Leap Year?

The familiar rule that every year exactly divisible by four is a leap year has an exception in that the extra day is omitted from years divisible by 100 but not by 400. Adding a day every four years makes the Calendar "gain" a few minutes a year. To correct this, the leap year is omitted in century years which are not divisible by 400.

How Much of the Sun's Disk Must Appear In Order for It To Be "Sunrise"?

According to the Ephemeris tables of astronomical data, civil sunrise is the instant when the apparent zenith distance of the sun's upper limb is 90 degrees. That is, it is sunrise as soon as the upper edge of the sun's disk appears above the horizon.

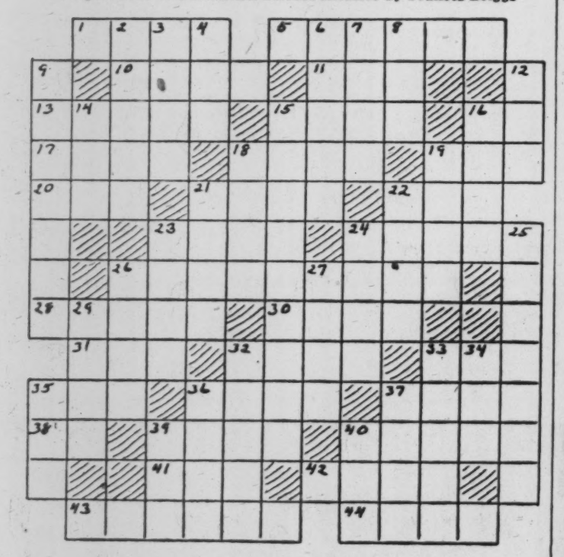
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A mountain in Kings Canyon National Park in Southern California; 13,568 feet.
2. An Oriental market place or row of shops.
3. A U. S. Army flying field at Fairfield, Ohio.
4. Boston Light, in Boston Harbor, Mass.; the oldest lighthouse in America.
5. One of the races dominant in Mexico when Cortez invaded there in 1519.
6. Nebraska.
7. A city opposite Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
8. Worn by the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army.
9. The last of the great inns of Court of Elizabethan times in London.
10. Recruits from eastern United States are trained at Parris Island, S. C., those from west of the Rocky Mountains at San Diego, California.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—George Kaufman is co-author with whom of "You Can't Take It With You"?
8—In what city would you see world's largest bell?
10—What is sometimes made from coconut oil?
11—Too low.
13—You associate the sock and buskin with what person?
15—Pauline Epistles were written by whom?
16—Where was Eugene Field born (abbr.)?
17—Sidney Lanier was what?
18—What is a gazelle of northern Africa?
19—What Biblical city is often mentioned with Beersheba?
20—What mountain is associated with Aaron?
21—What State of U. S. is east of Nebraska?
22—What is a slow pace with marked beats?
23—The one and the other.
24—Who is Olivia's waiting-maid in "Twelfth Night"?
26—What is first name of Miss Hepburn, stage and screen star?
28—Milan's famous opera house is "La ——."
30—Ponderous volume is what?
31—Conjunction.
32—What is a box and its contents?
33—Ocean.
35—Who is Mr. Meagles's daughter in "Little Dorrit"?
36—Tom, piper's son, could play but one what?
37—Forward.
38—Within.
39—What is signal for soldiers and sailors to go to bed and preserve silence?
40—Josef Hofmann plays what instrument?
41—What is French for "friend"?
42—Scraped linen is what?
43—Aristophanes has been called father of what?
44—What is netting?

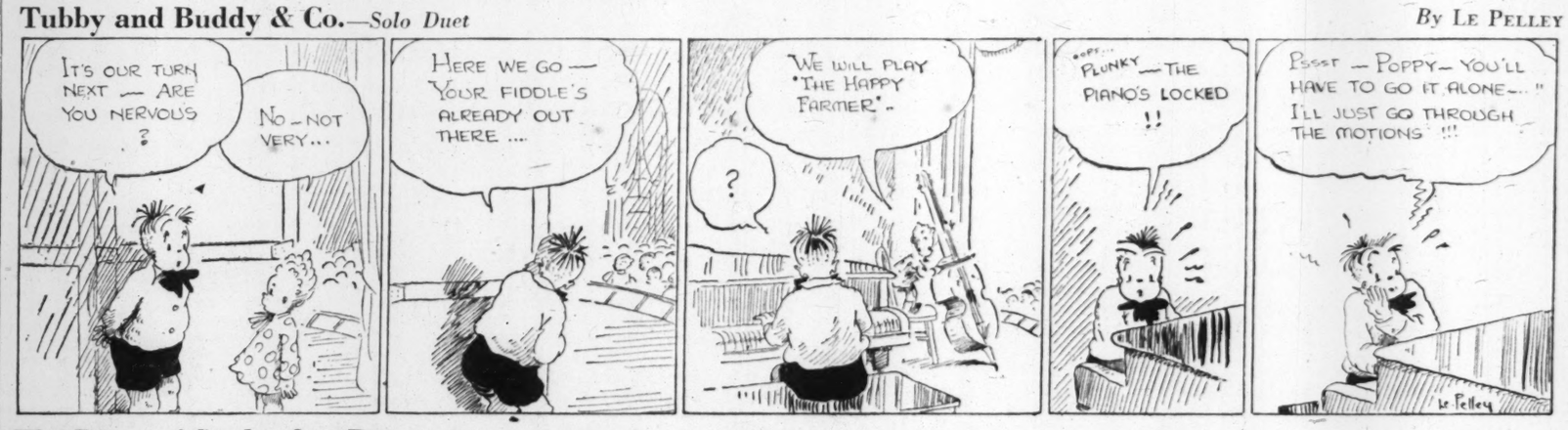
Down

2—What is September's birth flower?
3—Underground part of a plant is what?
4—Sailor.
6—What is Nebraska's largest city?
7—Acid.
8—Bogota is capital of what country (abbr.)?
9—In Greek mythology, who was Sicilian shepherd regarded as inventor of bucolic poetry?
12—To put on.
14—Sound of a dove.
15—Whose daughter was Pocahontas?
16—Adoration of whom is subject of a Dürer painting?
18—Flame attracts what creature?
19—What French artist gained fame as illustrator?
21—What is smallest letter of Greek alphabet?
22—What was first name of English novelist who wrote "Thaddeus of Warsaw"?
23—Bare.
24—Who is Alberich's brother in Wagner's opera?
25—What person would make a three-point landing?
26—What German metaphysician was born in 1724?
27—If a florist gave you a Duchess of Wellington, it would be what?
29—What is a city of France?
32—Who is represented as a naked, winged boy with bow and arrow?
33—Chairs.
34—Sea eagle is what?
35—What is hard stone of a drupaceous fruit?
36—Domesticated.
37—You associate what tree with State of Maine?
39—Tam-o'-shanter.
40—Who is hero of a Milne play?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

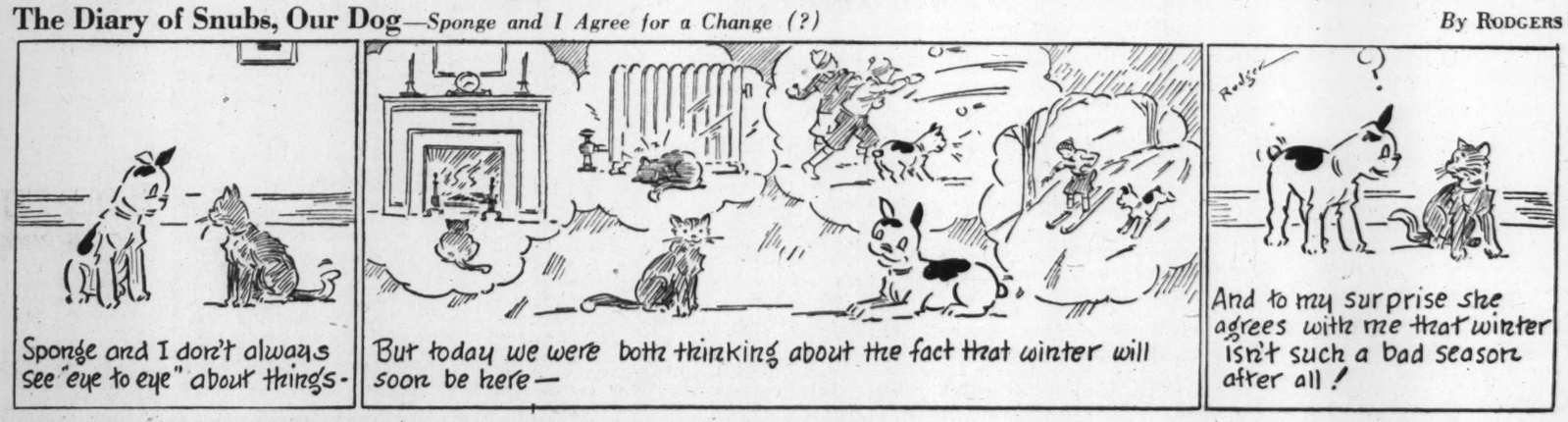
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Solo Duet*

By Le Pelley


IT'S OUR TURN NEXT — ARE YOU NERVOUS ?
NO — NOT VERY...
HERE WE GO — YOUR FIDDLE'S ALREADY OUT THERE ....
WE WILL PLAY "THE HAPPY FARMER".
?
OOPS... PLUNKY — THE PIANO'S LOCKED !!
PSST — POPPY — YOU'LL HAVE TO GO IT ALONE..." I'LL JUST GO THROUGH THE MOTIONS !!!
Le Pelley

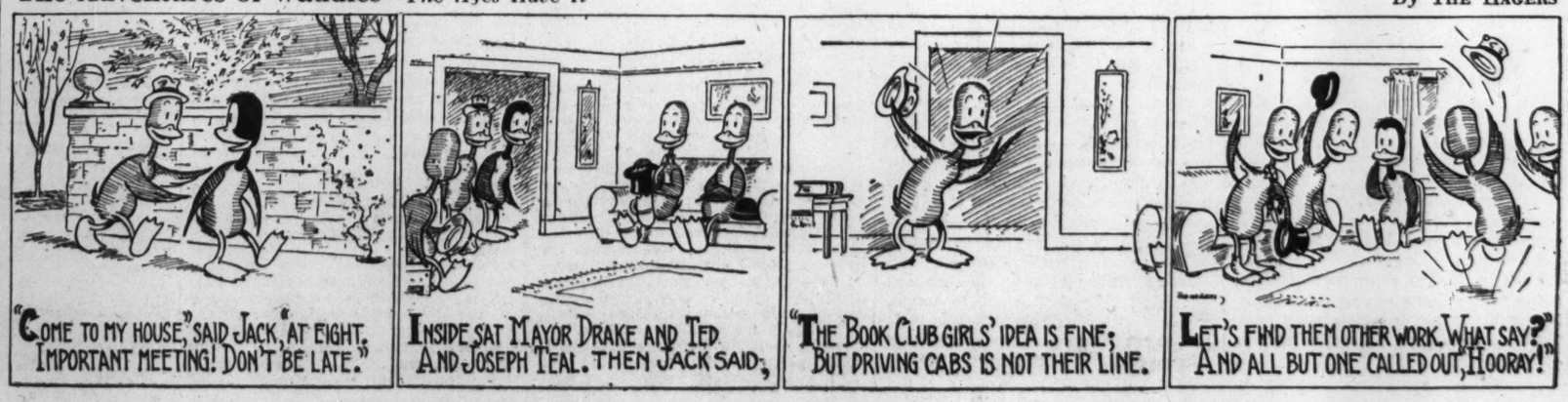
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sponge and I Agree for a Change (?)*

By Rodgers


Sponge and I don't always see "eye to eye" about things-
But today we were both thinking about the fact that winter will soon be here—
And to my surprise she agrees with me that winter isn't such a bad season after all!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ayes Have It*

By The Hagers


"COME TO MY HOUSE," SAID JACK, "AT EIGHT. IMPORTANT MEETING! DON'T BE LATE."
INSIDE SAT MAYOR DRAKE AND TED AND JOSEPH TEAL. THEN JACK SAID,
"THE BOOK CLUB GIRLS' IDEA IS FINE; BUT DRIVING CABS IS NOT THEIR LINE.
LET'S FIND THEM OTHER WORK. WHAT SAY?" AND ALL BUT ONE CALLED OUT, HOORAY!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Adding to the Evidence

Nazi submarine commanders are doing their best to convince the United States that it is not—and cannot be—neutral.

"Combat Zones"

The sinking of another American ship in the South Atlantic emphasizes two points: 1. The necessity of providing some protection for the men and ships traveling alone. 2. The folly of splitting hairs about "combat zones."

If the Lehigh, flying the Stars and Stripes, steaming empty from Spain to the Gold Coast, was not safe away down near the bulge of Africa, Nazi submarines will try to sink any freighter in the South Atlantic. It is not feasible to convoy all American ships. That makes it all the more imperative to arm for self-defense those sailing alone. There should be no waste of time in the Senate about repealing Section 6 of the Neutrality Act.

This sinking also underscores the fact that the Nazis are concerned about contraband or combat zones only where they can be used to confuse opponents. The Lehigh had no cargo and was thousands of miles outside any area designated either under the American Neutrality Act or under Berlin decree as a combat zone. It was sunk because it was a non-Axis ship and a potential carrier of supplies to Axis enemies. It was a unit opposed to Nazi control of the seas. This is a struggle for control of the world that makes the seven seas a combat zone and the sooner the American people realize it and act accordingly the better. The most important combat zones are not geographic, but mental, and leave no room for neutrality.

Whither War Profits?

War profits must be curbed in the United States if the rise of wages, food costs, and other ordinary prices is to be kept within reason. Demands of all sorts are encouraged and made difficult to answer if profiteers are "getting theirs."

This role of war profits in stimulating inflation is reason enough for seeing to it that payments for munitions and supplies are kept conservatively measured to the actual service rendered. But there is also another and stronger reason. The moral sense of the people rebels at the thought of anyone's coining treasure out of blood. The defense of freedom is an activity of mutual sacrifice for the common good, and every element of the national population should be glad to contribute.

Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, has introduced a bill to limit profits on defense contracts to 7 per cent by imposing a tax which would recapture all above that amount. Such a proposal has its complications, and is open in some respects to the objections made when Secretary Henry Morgenthau recommended a ceiling of 6 per cent return on corporate invested capital. Nevertheless, such a proposal is in a right direction and shows sound motivation. Mr. Vinson has headed the Naval Affairs Committee long enough to be no neophyte, and from his record certainly no one will accuse him of being cool toward the needs of the armed services.

It is not the purpose of his committee, says Mr. Vinson, to indict all industry as taking excessive returns. However, he declares that in some instances returns on munitions production "have reached an unconscionable percentage." One profit of 247 per cent is cited as an extreme.

His conclusion that this situation calls for action accords with the opinion expressed to another congressional committee not long ago by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, that, "We ought to go a long way further in capturing excess profits." Mr. Eccles' recommendation was not an absolute ceiling on profits but a tax of 40 or 50 per cent on all profits above 10 per cent on invested capital and rising to a rate of 75 per cent on profits over 12 or 15 per cent on invested capital.

The time for action on this subject is short. The profits are being made. If effective taxes are not enacted shortly the tax years to which they should apply will be closed. The type of tax to be imposed calls for careful study. The House Ways and Means Committee should begin at once to work with the Treasury Department on this subject so as to present legislation to the House during the present session if possible or certainly not later than the opening of the next session in January.

"Talking Turkey" With Tokyo

To judge from reports out of Tokyo, the fall of the Konoye Cabinet and the substitution of a Cabinet headed by General Hideki Tojo is not expected to preclude a resumption of negotiations with the United States. The Japanese make this stipulation, however: If talks are to be undertaken they must come to the point quickly; one of the faults of the Konoye Government is held to have been its inability to prevent the discussions with Washington from dragging on indefinitely.

This sense of urgency in Japan may well be noted. It may sound like bluster. But it is highly suggestive of new opportunities for a settlement between Tokyo and Washington. For the need of swift progress to understanding is common to both the United States and Japan, and is being felt in both countries at the same moment.

Americans are increasingly conscious of their power—especially with British, Chinese and Dutch collaboration—to force a settlement in the Pacific if need be. Some feel that they should have done this the moment Hitler involved himself in Russia. In any event it seems that no better opportunity for settlement will present itself in the near future than is now at hand. It is important to American defense that Japan be dissuaded from attacking Russia and thereby weakening that nation's resistance to the Nazis.

Japan is vulnerable to the effects of long-range blockade. The United States and its potential allies in the Far East can exert tremendous pressures on Japan from a great distance, at not too great a cost, and without great risk of diverting any decisive amount of American effort from its aid-to-Britain program.

If the Japanese demand a quick settlement with America, they must be prepared to talk with these facts in mind. Perhaps they are so prepared.

This is not to say that Japan has no bargaining points on its side. A settlement is also desired by the United States. As Professor Clyde Eagleton has pointed out in a letter to the New York Times, economic rights in China, a lowering of trade barriers in Japan's favor, British and American surrender of extra-territorial rights in China, removal of discriminations in immigration laws, and even outright economic aid to Japan are all possible quid pro quos.

A settlement which included some of these gains for Japan might not only preserve its Government's "face" but offer Japan more certain opportunities than its Chinese gamble can.

But none of these terms can be discussed in an atmosphere of mere appeasement. They would have to constitute a real settlement, and this should definitely include withdrawal of Japanese forces from China and Japan's dissociation from the Axis.

The Nazis cannot reach Japan. As they cannot reach it with help against anti-Axis forces in the Pacific, so they cannot reach it with hindrance if the Japanese Government chooses to withdraw from a world plan in which it can achieve no more than a secondary role, even in the doubtful event of a Nazi victory.

In the circumstances, it seems well that Japanese leaders indicate a readiness to resume talks with Washington, and a desire to carry them to some point quickly. There are bases for a settlement. But Americans, too, need to know whether Japan can recognize an opportunity before it is too late to make a settlement worth while.

Bigger Pops

The United States Department of Agriculture in conjunction with Purdue University announces a new and improved popcorn. It has resulted from hybridizing certain strains of older varieties. The new popcorn has a bigger pop. That is good. It's pleasant to hear the pop as one shakes the heating kernels to and fro. We don't know yet how loud the pop will be. Of course, it must not come in conflict with the commendable anti-noise campaigns now going on. We simply don't want a steady roar of popping all over the Nation on a winter's night when families are popping big bowls full.

We are told that the noise of the pop depends upon the expansion capacity. Ordinary popcorn expands from eighteen to twenty-four times in volume when it pops. The new hybrids will pop to thirty times their original size. It is announced that the whole process—yield per acre, size of ears, amount of popped corn per bushel of kernels—will increase. And, of course, the pop will be bigger. We shall want to try it. Popping corn is a pleasant task. A little more definiteness in the poppiness will add cheerfulness to the process.

The Bookshelf

Confidentially Yours

From the sequestered nook in quaint Old Amherst which is his home, Ray Stannard Baker, known to millions of his earlier readers as David Grayson, gives us his intimate, treasured memoirs. In NATIVE AMERICAN (New York: Scribners. $3) he takes us, in confidence, to his boyhood home in the then Wisconsin frontier village of St. Croix Falls, just on the border of the lake separating Wisconsin and Minnesota. Alas, I know it well. Known, also, was the sturdy head of the family, Major Baker, a veteran of the war which ended not long before the author appeared upon the scene, as was also the learned "Uncle Henry," once this reviewer's guide and mentor at a time when Blackstone and Kent were required reading.

* * *

A touch equally revealing is Mr. Baker's reference to an uncle, Lieut. L. C. Baker, a member of the wartime Secret Service, and one of the captors of J. Wilkes Booth. The account written by Lieutenant Baker, and published in a leather-bound book in the 1870's, is somewhat strangely confused in memory with Mark Twain's "Roughing It" and his "Innocents Abroad." There were no radios or picture theaters in those days. The few books and magazines available were read and often re-read under the shaded kerosene lamp.

Seldom does an author of such attainments and erudition as Mr. Baker find it in his heart to take his friends so completely into his confidence as he has done in his latest book. He bared his heart in some of his early works, but always under the protecting anonymity of his alter ego, David Grayson. It is true, of course, that some, but only a few, of his former neighbors knew of the subterfuge or plumbed the assumed disguise. Now we all discover his reason for this gentle deception. He believed he had things to say and problems to be discussed which could be presented and dealt with more persuasively and more convincingly by one whom no one, or but few, knew.

You who may persist in the belief that authors are not inherently modest and self-effacing will be otherwise convinced by the reading of this revealing book. You will, likewise, discover that inspiration and a sincere desire to give when and where others have failed to discover, or at least to meet the need, impel and encourage the one who has a message, or the one in whose hands the lighted torch has been placed, to endure disappointment, discouragement, and even privation, to go forward on his self-imposed mission.

* * *

Northwestern Wisconsin, in the 1870's and 1880's, was an American frontier. In the region of the Baker home the remnants of Indian tribes contested the right-of-way with woodsmen, log-drivers, and the few immigrants who were hewing farms out of cut-over forest lands. Those were the days of the one-room schoolhouse, the struggling village church, corduroy highways, and hardships. Whence sprang the courage and the determination to go out into the world and carry on the battle for Christian liberties and human emancipation from cloying ignorance and superstitions? I can more nearly answer this question now than before I read what Ray Baker has written. F. L. P.

The Moth and the Flame

"Putting Aside Our Stupid Selfishness"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has been a lot of talk about Britain attacking Germany, now that the Germans are occupied in Russia. Let us examine the possibilities of such an attack.

First of all we must decide on the place where it would be best for England to attack. Supposing that England conquered all of France, Germany would still be intact and fully capable of tremendous efforts. If England were to conquer Italy, it would not hurt Germany enough to make it worth while. It does not profit merely to irritate your enemy while opening your key defense. The only worth-while place for the English to attack is on the coast of Germany, and then to drive straight through to Berlin. Argue all you like about peasant uprisings and such; to hit at the heart of Germany is the only thing that will help. One foot at Emden is worth all of France, one foot at Wilhelmshaven is worth all of Italy, and one foot at the mouth of the Elbe is worth all of Norway.

England could do it. It would take all she has, however, and it is extremely doubtful that she would risk leaving the homeland so unprotected in spite of the old adage about a good offense being the best defense. Nor could she draw too many ships away from her life lines for very long without starving. There is a further obstacle, public opinion.

However, it is extremely important that some advantage be taken of the Russian situation. This is more so because when Germany gets through with Russia, she will have 6,000,000 highly trained soldiers, taught under fire, and used to victory. Such an army with such a training will be worth 10,000,000 other soldiers, brought up on games. Therefore, the importance of immediate attack is far greater than a casual glance would indicate.

Besides the obstacle of public opinion, another difficulty is finding a leader. A bold plan needs a bold leader. He must be capable of facing public opinion. Recently, public opinion told Pamela Hollingworth's father to give up the search. But he didn't and what's more he held 1,000 people there looking for her merely by his absolute faith. It takes one man who believes it can be done for a plan to succeed.

Churchill is such a leader. He has all the required courage, also the political power.

We have pledged ourselves to give him the strength. We agree that he should attack, and we agree with his motives for attack, but we are still doing things by halves. We are quibbling about the rights and wrongs of war zones and international law, when all such courtesy has been non-existent for the last decade. We are worrying about arming our ships when the thing to do is quit evading the issue and declare war.

Strength alone is not enough, we also must have a leader. Roosevelt is our leader and a very strong one. But the time has come for more bold and courageous action and he must not be afraid to make us work. We need not worry about our strength under him. I believe, as many do not, that the concentration of authority that Roosevelt has fostered is good. "Roosevelt and his gang" as his enemies call him, have made us much stronger than we ordinarily would have been. He has not used his strength yet, but you can depend on it that, at war, we will be strong.

Let us reassure ourselves then, and putting aside our stupid selfishness for a while, give our President the high sign, and our Congress the courage. If we expect England to make an attack, let's get in there and really help her, and not partially as at present.

Cambridge, Mass. ROBERT B. RUSSELL

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Unlabored Musings

Who Reads the Bible Today?

A man I know who interests himself in inquiries of this kind (he ought to be on the Gallup staff) recently set about trying to discover the answer to the above question. He felt he wanted to know to what extent "ordinary people" read the Bible nowadays. After making some pretty thorough inquiries among a variety of types his conclusion was that 90 per cent of the people in this so-called Christian community had not opened a Bible for ten years. Of course he found some striking exceptions. One businessman had read the Bible that very morning, another claimed that he knew much of the New Testament by heart, but most of the people of whom he inquired had not seen a Bible for fifteen years.

What one wonders, can be the explanation of such neglect of this wonderful compilation of books called the Bible, than which, from the standpoint of literary quality, there is no finer collection in the world?

* * *

It may be, of course, that this matter of literary quality is in itself an obstacle to its popularity. Some of the language of the Bible is so old-fashioned as to be comparable to travel by stagecoach in these days of streamline and speed. One should pause to reflect, however, that the language of reality, or real language, can hardly be strained or artificial, nor is it likely to change with the passage of time. Tree and flower, mountain, ocean and every living thing still speak to us in the same language that they have used since time began. It does not seem likely that fundamental things, when conveyed through the medium of the written word, would of themselves produce any artificiality of expression. Perhaps it is the artificiality of a machine-worshipping age that is to blame for estranging men's minds from the purest form of literary expression.

Then, too, there is the aroma of sanctity with which the Bible has come to be surrounded as the result of centuries of religious monopoly so that ordinary folk feel themselves excluded from any invitation to read or to understand the holy book. This in itself is enough to make the Bible unpopular and even those who go to church seldom enjoy hearing it read there because of the tendency to intone the Scriptures, as though their message could not be conveyed through any ordinary reading processes. These are some of the points that suggest an explanation of the present dearth of interest in the Bible, but the fact remains that the Bible continues to be what it always has been—the treasure-house of reality. Within its pages are to be found passages which belong most intimately to every living being, wherein the individual may browse at will and formulate therefrom his own interpretation of life.

A writer in the middle of the last century in a book entitled "The Eclipse of Faith," described a vision, in which he dreamed that the community among whom he lived suddenly awoke to the fact that every Bible had become a total blank, not a single passage of Scripture was to be found anywhere in any book or periodical; all had been expunged in a single night and nothing but blank paper was to be seen in its stead. The resulting consternation is vividly described.

Suddenly, now that the Bible was lost, a universal interest seemed to have arisen which had never attached to it while it was possessed, and many were the excuses and subterfuges indulged in by those who wished to be regarded as Bible lovers. One good Christian, however, who saw in this visitation a heavy judgment upon the land, said: "I, at least, cannot complain for I have not prized as I ought that book which yet, of late years, I think I can say I loved more than any possession on earth." This individual, needless to say, faced the situation with undimmed faith in the truths that still were treasured in memory, though now expunged from the printed page. The rest of the story tells of all the expedients that were resorted to, to try and reconstruct the lost treasure, but all in vain. Then the dreamer awoke to find the morning sun shining in quiet radiance upon the open Bible which lay upon his table. He turned in eager expectancy to the printed word and read through grateful tears: "The gifts of God are without repentance."

* * *

This little allegory may serve as a reminder to some of us that we cannot take our most treasured possessions of the mind for granted, and that what we value as of little worth we are already in danger of losing. Those who believe that the Bible has no practical message for them and that it is of greater importance to keep oneself posted up to the minute with all the changes in the world's markets, would do well to reflect whether it may not be that something far more precious than all the world's treasures, the value of which remains constant and never fluctuates, is already theirs, close at hand and only waiting to be read and understood.

Fortunate, indeed, are those who have found a key to the Scriptures to which they can turn when their need is greatest, and in the use of this key find themselves transported from the fogs and confusion of materialism into the radiance and simplicity of spiritual living. CENTURION

The Wide Horizon

"Grow Up With the Country"

By Mary Zirkle

Tribune is the county seat and principal town of Greeley County, on the west central Kansas border; and one of the other four towns in that county is named Horace.

Whether or not this is what Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune anticipated when he said, "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country," it is an apt illustration of the practical aspects of that advice. For Greeley County, and its inhabitants, have grown up many times and seen many different phases in the seventy or eighty years of its development. Cattlemen and sod busters have seen the country go from range land to dust bowl. Suitcase farmers expected quick fortunes from the wheat that grew there in the late twenties, and lost their land and investment in the droughts of the thirties.

This summer of 1941 saw it turn from a desert to a garden spot, because rain fell plentifully on its still fertile soil. But a garden spot with qualifications for its farmers, like those of all the upland plains country, found that they had farm implements for dry weather but not for wet weather, and weeds, fattening on the strips of summer fallow required by the soil conservation program, have threatened to take the fields.

This strip farming, we were told by a farmer who is of the third generation on the prairie and a graduate of the State Agricultural College, has other drawbacks, although it has undoubtedly helped in controlling the dust storms. Grasshopper eggs lie undisturbed in the fallow land and the hoppers emerge to devour the wheat strips, in spite of severe control measures.

* * *

But the thing of immediate importance is that rain did fall in abundance this year, and wheat that did not winter-kill in the severe fall storms, or was not eaten by the hoppers, yielded well. So well that our host admitted that after his wheat and barley are sold, which cannot be until certain technicalities connected with allotment and storage are complied with, and his harvest debts paid, he will be nearly as well off as he was before the crop was raised. He may have been exaggerating his difficulties a bit, but that was how it looked to him, with storage bins yet to build while the grain lay on the ground and the weeds gaining on him in spite of the hired hand who ran the tractor by day while the boss ran it at night, after having worked on the bins most of the day. He farms eleven quarter sections—1,760 acres—of land, besides raising a flock of 600 turkeys each year and, this year, feeding hogs with his surplus grain. His wife keeps the house, raises an irrigated garden, and adds to the cash income by writing articles for agricultural journals.

As we drove away from this busy scene, and on toward the west, we saw some of the reminders of past settlement, when other young men were growing up with the country. They found that many of the ways they dreamed of treating the plains would not work, and the evidences of their efforts are being erased, as a school exercise is wiped off a slate. The jungle could hardly obliterate the signs of man's handiwork more quickly than the prairie, with its leveling wind and its creeping grass; but this seems more fitting than melancholy, for a schoolboy would not want his efforts, however praiseworthy they seemed to him for the moment, preserved upon the slate as a permanent record of his achievement. The plains country, for all the sometimes pessimistic comments of our wheat-raising friend, is a notable place for confidence, for belief that however disappointing the past, the future cannot be other than bright, and the new plan sure to succeed.

* * *

It may not succeed, as the old-timers well know. General Rain is a powerful, but fickle, ally; and those who contemplate settlement in the semi-arid regions would do well to study thoughtfully the Government records of rainfall over a considerable period of years, and estimate their own adaptability to the climate. It takes experience, hardly gained, a stout heart, and a temperament geared to drastic changes of plans, to hold out in that country, even with the constantly improving types of crops and cultivation worked out by the agricultural departments.

There is room for growth and a place for young men yet in the West; but it is a place now for informed growth, for those who go prepared and who will study and benefit by the record. This warning should be stressed with every bulletin regarding bumper crops in the dust bowl: a "gold rush" boom now will inevitably end in disappointment and suffering for many.

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